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BIRTHS.

At Hankow, on 2nd June, to the Rev. and Mrs. LOUIS BIRKBECK, Church Missionary Society, Yungchow, Hunan, a daughter.

On June 13th, at "Meirion," The Peak, Mrs. E. JONES HUGHES, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th May, at Wuhu HARRY BERTRAM EMERSON to ELSIE RESTARICK, eldest daughter of Capt. Johns, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

On 5th June, at Cleethorpes, JOHN HOWARD STROKE to ALICE MARY BALLER.

At Shanghai, on the 7th inst., COLIN CAMPBELL STEVENSON to ALICE LOUISE BENNETT.

DEATHS.

On 2nd May, in London, LUCIE, the wife of the Rev. W. Nelson Bilton of the London Mission, Shanghai.

At Shanghai, KARL ERNST LUDWIG, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Fink. Aged 10.

At Ramsgate, on 5th June, SIDNEY DILLON SHALLARD, late Commander P. & O. Co.'s Service, Aged 75.

The Hongkong Telegraph MAIL SUPPLEMENT, ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906.

COREA AND THE COREANS.

(11th June)

Bitter as is the attitude of the Coreans towards their conquerors the Japanese, and resentful as they may be at the protectorate which Japan, supported by Great Britain, has established over their country, the more progressive of the natives are yet alive to the value of exploiting the Kingdom. They may feign anger at Japan's ways and methods, but they are not above taking a leaf from the book of the Islanders. As everybody knows, when Japan decided to emerge from the seclusion of centuries and take her rightful place in the world, one of

the first things she did was to foster and encourage the visits of foreigners to "Dai Nippon." The people charmed the easy tourist, who afterwards descended upon the beauties of the country, the charm of the scenery, the politeness of the people and all the rest of it. There was nothing like Japan, and it would one day be a great country. All these verbal praises and magazine articles did more to bring Japan into notice than half-a-dozen bagmen could have achieved, in double the time. One of the features which struck the foreigner in Japan was the cleanliness of the people and their love of order. It would seem that the people of the Hermit Kingdom are now desirous of curbing the increasing power of their protectors by endeavouring to induce Westerners to visit the country, and with this object modern hotels are rising in Seoul, while the distrust of the people in the foreigner's good faith is rapidly vanishing. But while Corea is no doubt coming forward as a visitors' paradise, it seems that the quick-time excursionist is apt to be painfully impressed by the squalor of the surroundings in which the Coreans exist, the dirty habits of the people, the bareness of the fields and the general air of neglect presented by the country. Moreover, the natives are said to be not always so gracious as the stranger coming from Japan would naturally expect. On the other hand the missionaries and others who have lived in Corea for years see none of these things. They are strongly pro-Corean, and protest with vigour against the adverse criticism of the tourist; so that we have the spectacle of one side being in rhapsodies while the other bemoans denunciations. The *Korea Daily News* takes up the cudgels in favour of the Kingdom, and offers a reasonable solution of the difficulty. One of the features of Corea, the writer remarks, is the unhappy faculty of the people, the cities and the landscape to present themselves in the worst possible light to newcomers and transient visitors. New arrivals receive the impression that the Coreans are an idle, invertebrate, shiftless lot. But, all this, we are told, is largely on the surface. It is true that an amazing number of men at Seoul appear to spend their time in aimlessly loitering and strolling about the streets, but they really form a very small portion of the population, and the average Corean working man, in the opinion of the writer, is equal to the Japanese coolie in intelligence and industry, and superior to him in manners. It is alleged that the people are dirty. Well, says our contemporary, it must be admitted that the clothes of the people are in the majority of cases very dirty, but then, it is pleaded, must be remembered that, as they are generally white or of some very light colour, they show all the dirt. Coloured clothes get quite as dirty but do not show. As a matter of fact, the journal quoted asserts, there is probably not a country in the world where clothes are washed so often. So that question is disposed of; the people's clothes are dirty, but then they are always at the wash, and probably the idea is that the average tourist only sees the coolies just when the clean garments are being expected back—between the dusk and the dawn, so to speak. With regard to the squallid houses, we are told that, with curious perversity, the houses are designed to present their worst features to the street. Privacy for himself and his women-folk being the principal desideratum with a well-to-do Corean, his dwelling is placed as far from the street as possible, while between his house and the street are the servants' quarters, the meanest of them being next to the street. Of course, that is unfortunate for Corea, because first impressions are generally lasting, and the visitor is seldom likely to have an opportunity of exploring the interior of the house of a Corean gentleman who wishes to hide behind a bulwark of out-houses. The country is declared to be rich agriculturally, as the tourist may see for himself if he will only digress from the beaten track. The Coreans have many beautiful qualities if the trouble is taken to find them out, but, of course, the foreigner is in such a hurry to get over the ground in the least possible time that he fails to understand the significance of all he sees. We take it that the *Corea* in its championship of the country and the people is performing a patriotic task, but there seems to be no doubt that what is wanted in Corea is education and what has followed in Corea is being carried on simultaneously in Manchuria, or, at least, in that section of China which fell under Japan's influence when the Russians withdrew to the westward. Naturally, considerable jealousy has been aroused in certain chancelleries because Japan should have proved her title conclusively to be described as the Britain of the Far East, but, withal, it has to be admitted that the new insular Power has shown a capacity to take advantage of opportunities and frame schemes of development which might well give some Continental nations pause for thought. Not only that, but Japan has shown that theory and practice go together; these schemes of development have been and are being pushed on with all the speed commensurate with sound progress. Immediately after the war, Japan gave supreme attention to the condition of affairs prevailing in Corea. And it's pretty muddle, her statement found in the *Corea* had been content to remain in the slough of inaction for centuries; they desired no intercourse with the outer world. Russia made little or no attempt to awaken this modern Sleepy Hollow, and it was not until the Japanese arrived on the scene that the Coreans came to realise the fact that their dictionary was void of several essential words of quite modern invention, signifying "hustle" and "push." Now that

negotiations of sterling exchange have been confined within narrower limits and marked a higher level than in the previous year, with the result that the position of importers of Manchester goods and other materials, based on sterling valuations has been improved, in spite of a very considerable drop in the value of Indian opium imported, and consequently, the total imports of foreign origin show an advance on any previous year. In the shipping returns it is noteworthy that of the total import of £2,938,480 no less than a value of £2,814,908 was carried in British bottoms, which is highly satisfactory from the British point of view. The export trade of Swatow also shows improvement, although there has been a progressive decline in the production of local sugar, the northern markets evincing a decided preference for the Java sugar turned out by the Hongkong refineries. Of the exports, about 45 per cent. goes to foreign countries, mainly Hongkong, Siam, and the Straits. The emigration tables (says the Consul) show a slight falling off in emigrants to Siam, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra. The Swatow coolie is, however, by far the most important local export, and there is no doubt that the earnings remitted by the Chinese abroad affect most materially the purchasing power of the district. It is observed that the Norddeutscher Lloyd possess the monopoly of the Bangkok trade, but before the next report appears we may expect to find a decided change in the figures, now that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have entered the field with a line of steamers running regularly between Hongkong, Bangkok and Swatow. According to the emigration returns for 1905, 71,419 coolies arrived at Swatow from Hongkong, as against 61,980 in the previous year; the departures from Swatow to this port were 13,245 last year as compared with 13,738 in 1904. That means, of course, that in leaving Swatow the coolies go by steamers direct to the Straits, Siam and Saigon and return by steamers which touch at Hongkong. The total number of arrivals was 91,660 while 107,456 left for new fields of labour. Turning now to the report on the trade of Hankow for the period under review, we find a vastly different state of things. The figures of the gross trade show a great diminution as compared with former years. The state of the money market has interfered with the demand for foreign goods, and "for British trade especially the year cannot be considered favourable." Mr. Consul-General Fraser makes it very clear that the Chinese in the Hankow district have a very pronounced objection to foreign trade, an objection which has been strengthened by the recent outcry for the recovery of China's sovereignty rights. The feeling is that foreigners have taken advantage of China's inexperience to obtain undue advantages to enrich themselves; and the result is that all treaties, agreements, etc., must be construed against the foreigner with the utmost strictness. Japan, however, is *bon camarade*, and Japanese hawkers are found everywhere. In shipping Britain retained her position, both in the foreign and coast trade, while Japan and Norway gained at the expense of China and Germany. In Hankow as well as in Swatow there is an increasing demand for Hongkong refined sugar, and a curious reason is given by the Consul-General for the decrease in the supply from Swatow. "It is also asserted," he says, "that the Swatow farmers find the growing of vegetables for their countrymen and for British trade especially the year cannot be considered favourable." 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what about the exports from the great British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Canada? What about the exports from India to China? They are not declining. Indeed, their output is increasing with every round of the sun, so that although the percentage of exports to China from the old country looks miserable in comparison with the gigantic strides made by America, we can afford to ask with a confident spirit the question of the moment—"Are we disheartened?" well knowing that the answer will be in the negative.

THE CLERIC IN KOBE.

A ministerial humorist is always a mysterious and wonderful being. Nobody can tell or imagine when he will exhibit the "saving grace" or what subject will be brightened and made lucid by his phantasies. The Anglican communion has been rich in men who could jest on serious matters, men like Sydney Smith and Dean Stanley, while Dean Swift was one of these who hid his biting shafts of cynicism under the garb of innocent folly. But these men of the past were mere hothouse-birds compared with the Anglican minister at Kobe, for it is a letter which appeared in a recent number of the *Kobe Herald* is authentic then the Rev. J. W. Platt is the Joe Grimaldi, the Quin and the Theodore Hook of the Far East. There was a bazaar in Kobe held under the auspices of the All Saints' Church, and it apparently proved a huge success. Now, a grateful pastor could hardly do less than return thanks to those who helped to make the bazaar a paying concern; the difficulty was to do so in a unique and quite original fashion. The Rev. Mr. Platt was equal to the occasion. He sat down in his study in All Saints' Parsonage, and concocted an epistle which should make the professional pietist wrinkle with envy. First he said he hardly knew how to thank them—quite a conventional beginning; then he hinted that God would remember them; and then he thanked "my committee." Coming now to the livelier part of his discourse he thanked "those who toiled for months and those whose work lay at the latter end." Presumably the reverend gentleman meant those who, after working hard for nothing, found that the public had no use for their amazing gew-gaws and rudely acted the part of the Levite and passed them by. The Rev. Mr. Platt proceeded to thank those who bought and those who sold—or were sold—but the latter are perhaps more in need of a prayer than blessing; and then he returned thanks "to those who danced and those who sung and played: to those who, not being able, did neither; to those who ventured life and limb in the motor-car, and to him who fetched them safely home without harm, saving to the pocket; and, last of all, to our good friend who knocked down no end of pot plants without breaking any of them; thanks to you all my good friends." Now we do not desire to appear uncharitable in the least, but if that series of thanks does not suggest that the proceedings became upcircular and ended up with what sailors term a "rough house" then deductions are worth nothing. They danced, they ventured life and limb in the motor-car, that is to say the motor-car attached to the Parsonage, they spent money en route to their homes—which everyone can interpret as he pleases—and finally one obstreperous individual fell through the conservatory, a second or Kobe edition of Handy Andy. Now, we have suggested that the dance must have been fast and furious; the "light fantastic toe" and the "Terpsichorean art" had no place in the gambollings of the youth and beauty of Kobe. And it would seem, reading between the lines, that some people of Kobe had strong views on the subject of the bazaar dance. We can only infer what those miserable, Puritanical, semi-Covenanting misanthropes thought about it all from the apology of the Rev. Mr. Platt. He has returned all the thanks he can think of, so he starts on "congratulations," and he says: "Congratulations to the singers and players; the music went merrily. And to the dances upon good floor and fair numbers. And why should people not dance under the auspices of All Saints?" King David danced before the Ark so holy. Truly his wife shot out the lip at him, but as truly he went on dancing. So will we. It is safe to say the pastor himself had a fling on the "good floor," and we may surmise that his good lady had a word for his private ear afterwards. But revenge is sweet, especially through the columns of a newspaper, so he gaily returns the compliment and declares himself impudent. Hell do it again, he says, and why not? Truly Kobe has a boozey parson; Hongkong sometimes wonders if it has a parson at all. There are hundreds of young people who will take their affidavit that there is no such thing as a parson in Hongkong. Kowloon seems to have one, but then Kowloon is not Hongkong. Perhaps the Colony might be the better for a visit from the exuberant cleric of Kobe, and then again perhaps not.

ANOTHER CLERIC.

Yesterday, we gave prominence to the humour of a parson hailing from the pleasant town of Kobe, where the cherry-blossoms grow and the chrysanthemums spread their petals to the sun. In that case, the parson was of a genial, sprightly, vivacious nature, whose temper was not even ruffled because one of his flock fell into a rockery of potplants, and could even manage to smile when the one and only motor-car was commandeered by his bazaar assistants to convey home certain of the congregation. A correspondent who was interested in that account has sent us the copy of a letter which appeared a week ago in a Southern contemporary from the pen of another cleric, and it is instructive to observe the difference of the clerical temperament in Kobe as compared with Singapore. It appears that, there had been some controversy about Seventh Day Adventists in Singapore, and the morning newspaper there had the temerity to take sides in the matter. One of the leading disputants

in the discussion was a certain Rev. Thomas Baird. How the controversy began does not appear and probably does not greatly matter, but the fact remains that the Rev. Thomas Baird found it necessary to go on surlough. In his absence, the newspaper in question dealt with the matter, and a copy of the paper was carefully transmitted to the reverend gentleman, who was then residing in Bristol. "Promptly," the divine took up the cudgels. "Were I a little nearer you than I am," he wrote, "I would make you sit up in your Editorial Chair." In other words there would have been wigs on the green, and the people of Singapore would have been treated to the lively spectacle of a Donnybrook Fair on the Esplanade, the chief item on the programme being a bout between the champions of the pulpit and the press. Unfortunately, or otherwise, the cleric is recruiting his health in the vicinity of salubrious Clifton, so that the duel is postponed for the present, but, as will appear in a moment, only for the time being. The Rev. Thomas Baird proceeds in this fashion: "Will you in future leave religious matters to religious men? If you are not a converted person you are not competent to give a judgment on religious questions. Keep to your own line in future." The difficulty is that the average journalist never knows where that "line" begins, and could by no manner of means be led to believe that it ended anywhere; the horizon of his duty is ever expanding. With unmistakable complacency the Rev. Mr. Baird declared that with regard to the Adventists, "I pointed out the heresy of their books to their leader, and he thanked me for the information." Surely that was magnanimity run to grass, for it is seldom that militant theologians can be brought to see the error of their ways. The winner, however, is gloriously serene in his victory. It may never have occurred to him that a man convinced against his will may be of the same opinion still. At any rate the person is very wroth with the press, and cries: "Why should you interfere? I only repeat that were I nearer I would make it slightly warn for you. Why did you dare to attack a man during his absence from the Colony? It is extremely cowardly of you. When I return to Singapore I will have something to say to you about this business." Unhappy scribe, to have incurred the righteous wrath of Fighting Tom. We can fancy the Rev. Thomas Baird taking lessons in the pugilistic art in Bristol, and passing the happy hours away undergoing a course of Sandow's exercises. The waters of Bath would be too mild for the church militant; nothing less than physical exertion and muscular development would suit his temperament. No doubt by this time he is recuperating his health by vigorous sprints between the National Sporting Club and the gymnasium where the one and only strong man stands supreme. We shudder when we think of the fate which will befall the luckless wight of a Singapore Editor when the Reverend Thomas comes marching home again.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI FRICTION.

RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED.

CHINESE REFUSE TO PAY MUNICIPAL TAXES.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 11th June, 2.10 p.m.

It has just transpired that a riot was narrowly averted last Thursday on the outskirts of the settlement.

The Representatives of the Municipality were engaged in the collection of Municipal taxes, and in making their calls submitted demands to ratepayers who claimed that they were residing outside the Municipal limits and were not, therefore, liable to be mulcted in taxes.

Fact alone saved the situation, matters looking very black for a considerable time.

CHINESE REFORM.

THE DISABILITIES OF GIRLS.

SALE OF FEMALES TO BE PROHIBITED.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 12th June, 8.10 p.m.

It is understood that the Government of China have had under consideration the question of the sale of females within the Empire.

A rescript, it is believed, is pending, whereby the practice will be abolished.

COREAN PIRATES.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 13th June, 2.40 p.m.

Japanese warships have been despatched to Corea with the object of suppressing the pirates which have occurred, of late, off the Corean coast.

THE VLADIVOSTOK RIOTS.

RUSSIA MAGNANIMOUS.

AN INDEMNITY OF SEVEN AND A HALF MILLION RUBLES.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 14th June, 2.40 p.m.

Russia, it is understood, has consented to pay the sum of 7,500,000 roubles to the Chinese Government as an indemnity for the losses sustained by Chinese merchants at Vladivostok during the recent events.

THE DEWEY DOCK.

SIGHTED AT SABANG.

MOMENTARILY EXPECTED AT SINGAPORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Singapore, 15th June, 3.15 p.m.

The Dewey dock, which is being towed from New York to Manila, has been sighted at Sabang.

The dock, with her escort, is expected to arrive at Singapore this evening.

The Dewey dock has made a remarkably quick passage, under the circumstances, across the Indian ocean. She was only expected to arrive at Singapore on the 20th inst.—five days hence.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE SHANGHAI RIOT.

WAIWUPU AND BRITISH DEMANDS.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 15th June, 2.35 p.m.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the Governments of Great Britain and China with the object of arriving at a settlement of the claims arising out of the recent riot in Shanghai.

It is understood that the Waiwupu is disposed to acquiesce amicably in the demands formulated by the British Government.

MORPHIA FOR CHINA.

BRITAIN'S PROHIBITION SCHEME.

WAIWUPU AGREES TO BRITISH CONDITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 15th June, 2.35 p.m.

The British Government has intimated to the Waiwupu that arrangements will be made to prohibit the exportation of British manufactured morphine to China, provided that the Chinese Government undertakes to prevent the manufacture of native morphine and the importation of the drug from other countries.

It is reported that the Waiwupu has agreed to these conditions.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have received the following minutes of the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, on Wednesday, 9th inst. There were present:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, (Chairman), Mr. A. G. Wood, (Vice-Chairman), Mr. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. A. Haupt, D. R. Law, G. H. Medhurst, N. A. Siebs, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins and A. R. Lowe (secretary).

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following letter was read:—

Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, 16th March, 1906.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—The movement in favor of the adoption of the metric weights and measures originated with the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and later nearly every Colonial Chamber of Commerce has shown approval of the proposed reform.

The Decimal Association, which, as you may remember, was organised by the London Chamber of Commerce, has lately gained very considerable strength, indeed the Committee have decided upon the introduction of a Bill in the House of Commons.

In this position of affairs, I feel sure that you will agree with me that it is very important to retain the full measure of support which Chambers of Commerce accorded to the movement in the past.

I fear that lately there has been a falling off in the determination shown by Chambers of Commerce to carry out this reform and perhaps this has, in a measure, been due to the feeling that the conduct of the campaign might now be left to the Decimal Association.

My object in addressing you is to beg of you to use every effort to keep the subject in the front in all resolutions of Chambers of Commerce and in having them in every other way, possible, continue to show that they remain in warm sympathy with our efforts.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. Johnson, Secretary.

The Chairman said this letter had been sent from the Chamber sent on 8th ultimo enclosing a donation of £10, and informing the Association that the Chamber's delegates in the forthcoming Congress in London of the Chamber

Chamber of Commerce of the Empire had instructions to support the reform. The Hongkong Chamber held during the past 2 years helped the movement all they could.

TIME BALL AT KOWLOON.

The following letter was read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th April, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 2nd October last on the subject of the position of the time ball at Kowloon, I have directed to forward for the information of your Chamber a plan showing the position on which it was decided to erect the new Tower.

This site at you are aware had recently been marked by a bamboo scaffolding, and I understand that it meets with the approval of the Chamber.

I shall be glad to learn what colour the Chamber consider to be most suitable for the proposed Ball. I have, &c.

(Sgd.) T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman explained that the site selected by the Government was one of two recommended by the Committee in October last and was undoubtedly the best available, as it was visible from nearly all parts of the harbour. It was decided to recommend black as the best colour for the time ball.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letters were read from the Colonial Secretary and Secretary to Government of India regarding the formation of a Commercial Intelligence Department for India and the issue of a weekly trade paper under the direction of Mr. Noel Paton, late Secretary of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. It was decided to reply that the Chamber would undertake to correspond with the new department on matters relating to India.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The Secretary reported that a cable had been despatched to the Secretary of the Congress advising him of the names of the delegates from Hongkong who would represent the Chamber at the meeting in London during July next, and that letters inviting the services of Sir Thomas Jackson, Messrs. Gershon Stewart, F. Salinger and R. C. Wilcox had been mailed on the 7th ultimo.

SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

The following letter was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 10th April, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to confirm cable sent to you on the 23rd instant, as follows:—"The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce desires to convey to the city of San Francisco and neighbourhood its heartfelt sympathy in the dire calamity which has befallen it."

My Committee felt it was only fitting the commercial community of this Colony should assure their friends in San Francisco of the sympathy reflected on this side with the sufferers in what may well be considered the most overwhelming and disastrous calamity in modern times.

The members of the Chamber at a general meeting held on the 26th instant confirmed the action of my Committee and in the course of my speech on this occasion I was able to refer to the mutual good resulting from the long standing trade relations now grown to such large proportion which exist between this Colony and California, and the city of San Francisco in particular, the chief shipping port in the United States Pacific coast, from which the American mail lines have to make the Colony their terminus in the Far East.

You can therefore be assured that in expressing the wishes of this commercial community including as it does several important American business institutions, that the regret at the calamity which has unhappily fallen on your state is shared very deeply on this side, and I am to express the hope that the recovery to normal conditions may be obtained with that quickness of purpose which is so characteristic of the American people.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. HEWETT, Chairman.

His Excellency, Governor Pardes, Sacramento, California.

PETROLEUM IN BULK.

Correspondence was read between the Government and the Chamber regarding the working of tank oil ships at night.

The Chairman said that the Government Gazette of the 4th instant contained an amendment to the Petroleum in Bulk Regulations providing for night working of tank oil ships. The Government had very promptly met the suggestions of the Committee in the interests of the oil trade of the port.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Correspondence was read conveying the thanks of the Committee to Mr. R. Shearman for his services in the Council and advising the Government of the result of the election on the 26th ultimo.

"KWONG TUNG"—"TAI ON" COLLISION ACTION.

The following reply was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 9th April, 9.30.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo covering copy of letter from the Chief Justice to the Governor relating to the Kwongtung—Tai On collision action recently heard in the Supreme Court, and to express the thanks of my Committee for the privilege His Excellency has afforded them of giving an opinion in the matter.

It appears that the larger river steamers under the management of European companies and firms invariably carry two certified officers, in addition to the captain, under the belief that the extra expense repays them in the additional security afforded to owners and passengers, but the Committee cannot see their way to recommend the compulsory adoption of this practice, as a similar class of vessel is not required to carry more than a master and "only mate" under English law.

I have, &c.

(Sgd.) A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

AN INDIAN'S CLAIM.

SUBADAR SUED FOR DEBT.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

12th inst.
In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Akbar Khan, of No. 21 Des Vouex Road, sued Mahomed, subadar of the H. K. S. B. R. G. A. Gun, Club Hill Barracks, Kowloon, for the recovery of the sum of \$500, being principal and interest for money lost by plaintiff to defendant.

Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. D. Thomson's office, representing the defendant.

Akbar Khan said that he had advanced two sums to the amount of \$500, in March, 1903, and afterwards further advanced \$500 and \$400. Defendant had paid him \$900. That was put to the credit of the \$500, and \$400 balance.

His Honour: Then you are barred as to \$670.

Mr. Hett: But there was a subsequent payment to him.

J. Solomon said he was a cigarette merchant, trading under the style of Eustace and Co. He remembered being at the office of Soondorje, Arjun and Co. on the 18th November. He often went there, but that day he went for tiffin. On that day defendant and plaintiff came there together. Mr. Joshi and his son were there. Mahomed Ali paid \$500 to Akbar Khan, and a receipt was asked for but Akbar Khan said he could not give a receipt as there was a balance due. Ultimately a receipt was given, and it was written out by Mr. Joshi. Mahomed Ali said he would pay the balance bye-and-bye. In cross-examination witness said he was a great friend of Mr. Joshi. When Mahomed Ali paid the money he was in the room and saw and heard all that went on. He did not know whether there was any discussion as to interest, or whether any sum was mentioned. After the transaction he thought the plaintiff and defendant went out together, but was not sure; he could not remember.

Bish Singh, a watchman at Messrs. Powell and Co.'s, remembered seeing the defendant in April this year. He saw him at Powell's office, at a quarter past six in the morning. He asked witness where the plaintiff lived, and witness took him to the house opposite, where the plaintiff was then sleeping. Witness woke him up, and he had a conversation with defendant who said a promissory note would be brought by Sham Dass for \$500, in the name of Gungaram, and defendant would pay the balance including interest. Plaintiff said that would be alright, if he would go to his solicitor's office and settle it there.

To Mr. Gardiner, witness said he had known defendant for some months before the meeting described. The plaintiff and defendant spoke in Punjabi, but witness understood them. He did not know anything about the \$670; nothing was said about it. There was no friendship between plaintiff and witness, not had plaintiff paid him anything for coming here to give his evidence. He knew him as a watchman employed opposite.

W. S. Joshi said he was manager of the firm of Soondorje Arjun and Co. He kept plaintiff's money in his possession and had a statement of account in his books. In January, 1903, nothing was paid and February, 1903, \$500 was paid by witness to defendant on plaintiff's account, and in March a further sum of \$70 was paid. Plaintiff was an illiterate man, who could not read or write, but he could just sign his name. On the 18th November he remembered plaintiff and defendant coming to his office when the latter paid to the former \$500, and witness wrote out a receipt for that amount. Defendant said there was a balance of \$670 due and he would pay that later on. It was the defendant himself who mentioned the balance due. Witness did not remember if defendant mentioned anything about Army regulations, when he asked for the receipt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, witness said he came to the firm in July, 1903. His predecessor was a man named Noor Mahomed. He went to Shanghai in September. Witness said he was a judge in his own country.

Mr. Gardiner: And ever since you have been very fond of taking up cases; it is a sort of hobby of yours?

Witness: Hobby? What is a hobby? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gardiner: Something you take a fancy for.

Witness: Well, that is a curious thing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gardiner: And you like taking up cases and settling them?

Witness: Oh, yes.

His Honour: I wish I had known you before, as since Cassimbooy died there has not been any legal adviser or arbitrator for these cases.

Mr. Gardiner (to witness): You are a business man, as well as a lawyer?

Mr. Gardiner: But you administered some sort of law and justice in your own country?

Witness: Yes, I was a master.

Mr. Gardiner: I don't know what that is, but no doubt it is something very high. At any rate you are a business man?

Witness: Oh, yes.

Mr. Gardiner: Then how, if you are a business man, did you let a receipt be made out on account for money advanced at a date later to other payments?

Witness: I had nothing to do with that. I wrote the receipt as I was requested.

Considerable argument here followed as to the manner in which Indians keep their ledgers.

Mr. Gardiner: Now on the 28th February there is a payment of \$500 and on the 12th month \$70 to defendant—that make up curiously enough just the amount the plaintiff claims.

Witness (laughing): Well, it may be I don't know if it is anything curious.

Mr. Gardiner said the amount had been repaid and the entries were fictitious.

On the 7th April witness drew a cheque for \$500 and plaintiff took it. As regards the \$400, plaintiff was in hospital and sent a man to witness to ask him to go and see him.

Mr. Gardiner: Plaintiff, you have said, cannot write. Then how did you know he really wanted \$500?

Witness: (Laughing): Yes, you, Mr. Joshi. Don't you go and bet on horse racing?

Witness (laughing): Yes, I certainly do, and so do you; I've seen you (Laughter).

Mr. Gardiner: Did you not have a racing partner named Hassimul Haleshi?

Witness: No, I never did.

Mr. Hett said he had no questions to ask, and that closed the case for the plaintiff.

His Honour: I was much struck with the last witness; he gave his evidence in the best possible way, as well as any I have heard.

Mohammed Ali, the defendant, called, said he had known plaintiff about three and a half years. Before he came here he was in India. Witness went to England at the time of the Coronation. While he was in England he drew a captain's pay, and when he arrived here he had \$30 in gold. All his expenses were paid.

Mr. Gardiner: Now, you know that the plaintiff is suing you for \$670—did you ever receive that amount?

Witness: Certainly not.

Continuing, witness said he certainly never wrote to the plaintiff, nor sent any man with messages to him. Between the time he arrived from England and then left for India he never saw the plaintiff. The regimental books would show, and account for, every hour of his time.

Witness owned a considerable tract of land in India, and had to remit considerable sum for its cultivation, and that was why he had to borrow the \$500, and \$400, for expenses in Hongkong, as he had to send all his *taluk* to India. Of course, plaintiff was a great friend of his, or how, otherwise, would he lend him \$500 without interest? Joshi drew a cheque for \$500 and witness went to the Bank and there the plaintiff handed him the cash. The \$500 he borrowed was for the expense of getting his wife from India. That \$500 was handed to witness's nephew who took it to witness. Later plaintiff came with others and asked witness to pay him \$300 out of the \$500 he owed to plaintiff. Witness said he could not do so, then, and plaintiff said he would sell the promissory note to Mangal Singh, a money-lender, but witness asked him not to do that, as Mangal Singh would charge interest, and witness would settle in a week or two. He did settle up on the 18th November. Witness got back the promissory notes, and asked for a receipt as well, as there was no record of the cheques on the promissory notes. Witness destroyed the promissory notes in the plaintiff's presence, and then they left Mr. Joshi's office together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hett, witness said the regimental books showed his financial position, as well as his movements.

The books were produced by the Quartermaster sergeant, and put in by consent.

Witness, continuing, said in November, December, 1902, and January, 1903, he did not remit any money, as he had just returned from England in March he remitted \$323 to India.

Mr. Hett: What is your pay per month?

Mr. Hett: And you remitted \$23 in March?

Witness: Yes, I brought out \$20.

Continuing, witness said in July, 1903, he did make a remittance; that he was in India, and as there was a credit to his name in Hongkong he wrote to his commanding officer to send him the amount, which was done. In November, 1903, he remitted \$57; the same in December, 1904, January, and February, 1905; and in March 1905.

Mr. Hett: See if you can find any other remittances of over \$50, in any month.

Witness: That's all. On 18th July, 1904, witness's sister arrived in Hongkong with her husband Mahomed Khan. They paid their own expenses. Sometimes witness gave them a little assistance if they wanted it. Mahomed Khan's wages were \$8 per month, with quarters and rations. Continuing, when witness asked for a receipt for the \$500 he certainly asked Mr. Joshi to mention the cheques therein, but he did not say anything about the promissory notes, as that was a matter between plaintiff and witness. Witness did not want to keep the promissory notes as they were not endorsed by the plaintiff.

Re-examined by Mr. Gardiner, witness said that in March, 1903, he had about 2,000 rupees available, and he was then drawing \$10 a month for special service, and a monthly allowance of \$20.

His Honour: Did you agree to pay interest on the \$500?

Witness: Nothing was ever mentioned about interest between us.

Quartermaster-sergeant Passon said that for the week commencing 8th March, defendant was the native orderly officer, and he could not leave the barracks without special permission. If he had got permission there would have been an entry in the book; there was no such entry.

To Mr. Hett, witness said that at the end of February, 1903, defendant had to his credit \$240. There was a compensation allowance of \$40 due to him, and his pay \$57.

His Honour: That is just it; that just makes the \$337 he remitted in March.

The Court adjourned.

Upon resuming after the tiffin adjournment, His Honour said he did not wish to hear any further evidence, but would hear what each solicitor had to say.

Mr. Hett then reviewed the evidence, and submitted that the plaintiff and his witnesses had given their evidence in a very straightforward manner, so much so that his Lordship had himself remarked it in one witness, Mr. Joshi, and he further submitted that the plaintiff had made out his case, and he would ask for judgment with costs against the defendant.

His Honour, without calling upon Mr. Gardiner, briefly summed up, according to the evidence, and said that this was one of those very unsatisfactory one arising out of Indian transactions. Although the plaintiff and defendant had been very good friends at one time, there was no doubt their relations were anything but friendly now. With regard to this case, Joshi was an important witness, and showed by his book that the two sums of \$500 and \$70, making up the amount of \$570 for which the suit was brought had been paid out to plaintiff.

As to the defendant's financial position the regimental books showed that he was in possession of a large sum of money and had no reason to be borrowing any further money. He could not believe the plaintiff's story and that being so there would be judgment for the defendant with costs.

MONEY-LENDER IN COURT.

AN UNLUCKY LITIGANT.

12th inst.

Judgment was delivered by His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the case in which Fazal Ahmed, of No. 21, Austin Road, Kowloon, sued Akbar Khan of No. 21, Des Vouex Road, for the recovery of the sum of \$500, money lent to defendant on 15th March, 1905, by the plaintiff, Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner: Plaintiff, you have said, cannot write. Then how did you know he really wanted \$500?

Mr. Gardiner: I had no questions to ask, and that closed the case for the plaintiff.

Witness: Oh, yes.

His Honour: I wish I had known you before, as since Cassimbooy died there has not been any legal adviser or arbitrator for these cases.

Mr. Gardiner (to witness): You are a business man, as well as a lawyer?

Mr. Gardiner: But you administered some sort of law and justice in your own country?

Witness: Yes, I was a master.

Mr. Gardiner: I don't know what that is, but no doubt it is something very high. At any rate you are a business man?

Witness: Oh, yes.

Mr. Gardiner: Then how, if you are a business man, did you let a receipt be made out on account for money advanced at a date later to other payments?

Witness: I had nothing to do with that. I wrote the receipt as I was requested.

Considerable argument here followed as to the manner in which Indians keep their ledgers.

Mr. Gardiner: Now on the 28th February there is a payment of \$500 and on the 12th month \$70 to defendant—that make up curiously enough just the amount the plaintiff claims.

Witness (laughing): Well, it may be I don't know if it is anything curious.

Mr. Gardiner said the amount had been repaid and the entries were fictitious.

On the 7th April witness drew a cheque for \$500 and plaintiff took it. As regards the \$400, plaintiff was in hospital and sent a man to witness to ask him to go and see him.

Mr. Gardiner: Plaintiff, you have said, cannot write. Then how did you know he really wanted \$500?

Witness: (Laughing): Yes, you, Mr. Joshi. Don't you go and bet on horse racing?

Witness (laughing): Yes, I certainly do, and so do you; I've seen you (Laughter).

Mr. Gardiner: Did you not have a racing partner named Hassimul Haleshi?

Witness: No, I never did.

Mr. Hett said he had no questions to ask, and that closed the case for the plaintiff.

His Honour: I was much struck with the last witness; he gave his evidence in the best possible way, as well as any I have heard.

SANITARY BOARD.

12th inst.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room this afternoon, when the following business was transacted.

OVERTROWDING.

At a return relative to overcrowding during the month of May, 1906, was submitted, showing that as a result of prosecutions 400 persons were displaced in the City of Victoria.

The Hon. the Registrar General minutes:

Are we sure the people have been displaced?

CEMETERY FOR CHINESE.

The Hon. the Registrar General submitted a minute relative to reserving a cemetery for Chinese, as follows: I should like the attention of the Board drawn to this subject. A cemetery of the kind ought to be reserved, and Chinese who wish to build family vaults told

therefore positive danger in plague-stricken districts. I think the plague-stricken theory is sound and the Government of India and most of the members of this Board, including myself, believe it is. Why do we authorize woodwork and debris from plague-stricken houses, which may contain swarms of plague-stricken fleas, to be dumped on our public thoroughfares? Might not this be the means of spreading plague to non-infected persons and houses? I would like to see the lime-washing regulations expunged from the bye-laws altogether. This could easily be done by the walls of Chinese houses were rendered in cement, and the floors were of cement concrete. Any periodical cleaning that might be considered necessary could be done as now by the Sanitary Board, and done effectively, cheaply and without damage to property. It would cost the landlord a little more to build houses of this sort, but his hand would not always be in his pocket afterwards, and the door to many abuses would be closed for ever.

I appeal to the members of the Board to say whether it is necessary to have the Handbook to the Sanitary Board, and do effectively, cheaply and without damage to property.

A resolution was carried.

The Secretary said: I have submitted a resolution relative to lime-washing work to be carried on in connection with this resolution. The paper, it is supposed, were sent to the committee; as the question of a site in Kowloon for Mount Carolines was referred back to them, and have been mislaid as they cannot be found in the office.

Mr. Fung Wa Chum: Now, I am sorry, but I have not seen the paper.

Mr. Fung Wa Chum: I should like to know what is the Sanitary Board's opinion.

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THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

15th inst. A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency, the Governor; Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E.; His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hartton C.H. (Commanding the Troops); Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney-General); Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General); Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master); Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works); Hon. Mr. R. A. Hewitt; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.A., C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Gresson was appointed a member of the Public Works Committee vice Mr. C. W. Dickson.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor said: Under the Financial Minute Number 34, the sum of \$2,064 is required for the erection of additional quarters for nurses at the Government Civil Hospital. Rather less was spent last year on this work, than was anticipated and consequently rather more has to be spent this year. The work is now completed at a cost of \$3,101, as against an estimate of \$2,600, making a saving of \$2,999. Financial Minute Number 35 includes a sum of \$400 in aid of the vote for the police and prison departments for meals for prisoners in the cells. This excess on the sum which we voted is due to the large number of deportees from Singapore and Saigon to whom meals had to be provided in the police cells. We propose now to recover this amount from the Governments of the Straits Settlements and of Indo-China. The sum named, \$1,000, also includes a sum of \$600 in aid of the item, the secret service. Hitherto, I find, it has been brought to my notice, that informers have been paid from fines. That is a somewhat irregular procedure; the fines should go to revenue and all money spent in paying informers should be voted by this Council. Minute Number 36 is for \$3,175.79 for substituting the new pattern for the old pattern rifles. The expenditure was incurred last year but the accounts were not received in time to be included in the accounts for last year. Minute Number 17 is for \$1,000 for washing for the hospitals and asylums. For some time past all this washing has been done in the gaol, but there has been a very considerable reduction in the numbers in the gaol of late, and prisoners are no longer available for the work. Now only 430 to 450 prisoners are in the gaol compared with about 800 some eighteen months ago. Number 38 is for \$70 for the Post Office. This vote is to enable the Government to do away with the *long* system of correspondence with Canton. Certain private establishments collected 1,100, and paid them to private shops in Canton at so much as one cent per packet. It was necessary so long as to adopt this system the Imperial Post Office of China could not undertake to deliver Chinese letters regularly in Canton. They have now undertaken to do that, and it is more convenient in every way that the correspondence should pass through the regular Post Office. The small amount will be more than covered by the additional Post Office receipts.

CIVIL SERVANTS' EMOLUMENTS.

Mr. E. A. Hewitt asked: With reference to the Draft Supplementary Colonial Estimates giving a comparative statement of the Estimated and Actual Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1905 as presented to the Legislative Council at the last meeting, will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary state what saving, if any, has been effected in the personal emoluments of the whole of the Civil Service during that period?

16th inst. Is the saving entirely due to the difference in the rate of exchange between that calculated on the Estimates and the rate at which payment was made, or if to other causes, what causes?

On what rate were the Estimates based, and at what rate or rates were payments made?

The Colonial Treasurer replied:—The saving effected in Personal Emoluments during 1905 amounts to \$6,035.

Practically this saving is due to the difference between the rate of exchange fixed for the Estimates and that at which payment was made.

3. The average rate for the year at which payment was made was 15. 11d. The Estimates were framed at the rate of 15. 8d.

THE DENTISTS' BILL.

The Attorney General submitted the Law Committee's report on the Dentists' Bill. A considerable number of amendments had been made in the bill.

Mr. Pollock said he did not know what effect this bill would have on the Chinese dentists. The bill should not be hurried through before they had time to consider the Committee's recommendations. It was a bill of some importance as affecting the qualifications of Chinese dentists and he suggested the third reading should be deferred.

His Excellency the Governor.—The third reading has not yet been moved.

The report was laid on the table.

The Attorney General gave notice that he would move the adoption of the report at the next meeting of the Council.

NAVAL AND MILITARY WORKS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the construction and maintenance of certain naval and military works upon and over certain portions of the Crown foreshore and sea bed situated upon the harbour frontage of the city of Victoria, in this Colony. It was stated in the "Objects and Reasons" for the bill that the construction and maintenance of certain works, upon and over part of the foreshore and sea bed have been deemed expedient in the interests of His Majesty's Naval and Military Services in this Colony. This Ordinance confers the necessary statutory authority for such construction and maintenance in the future and also legalises what has been already done.

The Bill was read a first time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASYLUMS.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of asylums for the custody and care of persons of sound mind, and others. In commenting on the provisions of the bill, the Attorney General remarked that those persons who were sent to the General Civil Hospital and found to be suffering from *deltetum tremens* would be sent to this asylum for surveillance and observation. All were agreed that this was a disease and the afflicted should be put under observation.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The bill passed the first reading, and the Council went into Committee on the clauses.

THE BILL PASSED.

The Colonial Secretary moved, the third reading of the bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary

sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1905. The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the property of married women.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting. The Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

HOSPITAL STAFF QUARTERS.

A sum of two thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars in aid of the vote, public works extraordinary, buildings.—Government Civil Hospital—extension to staff quarters.

POLICE VOTES.

A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, police and prison departments, Police—other charges for the following items:—

Meals for prisoners in cells..... \$ 400

Secret service..... 600

Total..... \$1,000

VOLUNTEER EQUIPMENT.

A sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-nine cents in aid of the vote, military expenditure, Volunteers—other charges, rifles and equipment.

HOSPITAL WASHING.

A sum of one thousand six hundred dollars in aid of the vote, medical departments, other charges, hospitals and asylums, Civil Hospital—washing.

POST OFFICE CONTINGENCIES.

A sum of four hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office—Hongkong Post Office, other charges, for the following items:—

Contingencies..... \$ 50

Rent of a floor..... 420

Total..... \$470

PRIZE NIGHT

AT THE CITY HALL

15th inst. Notwithstanding the fact that it turned out very hot on Saturday night, a very fair audience assembled at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to witness the "counterfeit presentation of the Britt-Nelson prize fight," and a very enthusiastic audience they proved. The living pictures, rolling along, showed clearly and distinctly every feature of the fight, and were as steady as many faces were very plainly seen from the front rows. So, very realistic was the whole thing that it required very little imagination to persuade one that he was actually witnessing the very fight itself. Apart from the actual subject of the pictures themselves, the state, bordering on perfection, to which it has so far been possible to bring these "living pictures," speaks of the vast possibilities and many uses to which this new art may be put, and if the films and machines continue to be improved with such great strides as has been the case hitherto, who shall prophesy what is or what is not in store for future audiences? With improved gramophones, and other phones, we may yet witness full performances of Grand Opera, here in Hongkong.

ASSAULTING HIS MASTERS.

15th inst. The case in which an assistant tailor, employed at the shop No. 45, Wellington Street, was alleged to have assaulted his master by throwing him down the staircase of the building on the 7th instant, and breaking his arm, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Magistracy this afternoon. Inspector Ritchie prosecuted, the defendant being represented by Mr. R. A. Harding. The complainant said he was master of the shop and that defendant was paid according to the amount of work done. On the day when he asked for a loan, no money was due to the defendant; moreover, he had not finished some work which had been given to him, and according to the account book, defendant had already overdrawn. Words followed, and defendant struck out at complainant, the latter eventually falling to the ground. Witness got unconsciously after this and could not account as to how his arm was fractured. Cross-examined by Mr. Harding, witness denied breaking defendant with a pipe. Other witnesses were called showing that there was a dispute over accounts and a fight followed, defendant hurting his arm in falling. His Worship fined defendant \$5 for fighting.

THE KOBE AND OSAKA HARBOUR SCHEMES.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Uchida, the Director of the Shipping Inspection Bureau, who is engaged on an official tour of the harbours at Kobe, Osaka, Moji and Nagasaki, inspected the works at the Kobe Customs and Harbour and Marine offices the other day, says the *Kyoto Herald*, and on the following day visited the Mito Bushi and Kawasaki Dockyards, subsequently leaving for Moji and Nagasaki. The *Uchida Maru*. During his visit to Kobe Mr. Uchida made a statement to the following effect:—"The completion of the Osaka Harbour works is so great a question that it is not possible for me to express a definite opinion on the subject at the present moment. In regard to Kobe, however, I emphatically hold that harbour improvements are urgently required and should be carried out at the earliest opportunity. It would not be difficult to construct adequate breakwaters, to be used also as quays, as the nature of the sea bottom is suitable for the purpose. By means of these, vessels could be safely anchored in any weather, even in heavy storms. The building of the breakwaters would be a simple matter on the Onomichi side, but it would be an expensive task on the Kobe side, as a good deal of property would have to be acquired." Mr. Uchida went on to say that he considered there had been much exaggeration as to the interruption of shipping work in Kobe during heavy weather. An official return showed that the loading and unloading of cargo were only stopped by the weather on five days last year. "Nevertheless, I am entirely of opinion that the harbour must be improved." The object of my tour is to ascertain which of the four ports, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, requires improvements the most urgently. Mr. Inuzuka, Chief of the Engineering Works Bureau, will be sent to Europe and America for the purpose of investigating the harbours there, with a view to getting information for the benefit of the ports above mentioned."

FOR CHINESE REFORMERS.

"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY."

15th inst. It is very doubtful whether "Children of Far Cathay" will become popular with the general mass of novel readers. There is much out of the way learning, and a grasp about the intricacies of Chinese life and habits; but the reader accustomed to skim a novel, seeking for the occasional plum, the short snippet of flimsy repartee, will grow restless under the enforced regimen of thought. Mr. Charles J. H. Halcombe, the author, has taken pains to delineate a side of human nature which is unknown to the European and therefore misunderstood. A conscientious book-lover will find delight in the quaint conceits which stimulate on every page, the curious view, held by Chinese ladies, their love of the mysterious and mythical, and their innate delicacy in venturing on new ground. But it is not a work for the million, which is probably the highest praise that could be given to the "Children of Far Cathay." The story opens quietly, under the shadow of Canterbury Cathedral. It lingers for a moment in the leafy lanes of Kent, and then dashes off to China; to Canton to be precise. For a time it meanders through pleasant descriptions of Chinese home customs, rises for a moment to the heroic, and again dwells upon the sayings of the sages and the strange, weird tales that have come down through the centuries and are still handed on from father to son, and, more especially, from mother to daughter. But this is only the gentle, persuasive art of the writer, for in a moment we are off in a wild flight across country, hunted like rats, with adventures galore, till at length there is a grand climax, a battle, a victory and a happy reunion.

The book is well written, but it is not a work for the million, which is probably the highest praise that could be given to the "Children of Far Cathay."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

WATER AUTHORITY IN A QUANDARY.

15th inst. Hongkong residents may keep their minds easy on the subject of the water supply—there is no danger of a famine this year, at any rate. There were over 65 million gallons of water more in the reservoirs on the glorious First of June this year, than there were on the same date last year. It seems almost too good to be true. Actually, the water in the Pokfulam holder is up to the brim—if anybody poured a tumbling into the reservoir it would be running over. Tyman refuses to come up to the scratch, that is to say the level mark, but the water there is higher by seven feet than it was in May last year, while Bywash and Wong-tse-kueng are both endeavouring to eclipse Pokfulam. If things go on at this rate the water authorities will be in a bitter quandary. They know perfectly well how to deal with an empty reservoir. They can talk learnedly, not say ambiguously, of the absorbent qualities of the soil, the erratic propensities of Hongkong's Weather Clerk and Astronomer Royal, and the nuisance caused by people who will demand water on a cloudless day. But a quartette of brimming reservoirs is quite another thing. It throws the watermen out of their calculations so that they "dunno" where they are. By and by, we may expect the water authorities knocking at the door and, begging people to wash themselves and their families for the sake of auld lang syne, just to get rid of this superfluous superabundance of water. The hotel keeper should subsidise somebody to get rid by hook or by crook of this watery accumulation, otherwise people may begin abusing their systems by an immature indulgence in water. Yet the fact is that although there are 317,597,000 gallons in the four tanks, Hongkong residents are actually consuming nearly six gallons less per head per day than they were last year. The figures show that each person is dailying with a paltry 5.15 gallons to-day; whereas last year, because, no doubt, there was less water in the reservoirs, they were making away with 21.2 gallons a day. A curious note appears in connection with the consumption of water in the city. Although there was less water at the command of the authorities in May last year, still the city had a "universal constant supply." This year the rider mains are in operation with the result that people in the central and western districts of Victoria—the most crowded sections of the city—are only allowed one hour's supply a day. It does seem extraordinary that along Queen's Road West people should be supposed to obtain all the water they require in one hour, especially when there is a plentiful supply in the reservoirs. And the grim humour of it is that even if shopkeepers apply for an extra hour's supply and state that they are willing to pay for it, their request is unheeded. However, that is the way of the Government to it is useless to complain. It would be interesting to know if the people on the second floor of houses in Wan-chai are now receiving an adequate supply of water. Kowloon residents are still content with a meagre daily quantum; they manage to get along on 5.9 gallons a day, each, which is rather less than they required in May last year. As usual, the Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

COMFORTS FOR TOURISTS.

15th inst. When the s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Hongkong at daylight on Sunday, Mr. T. D. McKay, general passenger agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu in connection with San Francisco Overland Route, received from his headquarters in San Francisco the following information:—"Owing to rumours having reached this office that a story is being circulated in the Orient to the effect that everything is disorganized in San Francisco, and that passengers via the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., the Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co., and the Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu Lines cannot get hotel accommodation, etc., in San Francisco, owing to the destruction of several hotels and boarding houses by the recent earthquake and fire, the management of the above named lines wishes to point out that there is absolutely no truth in these rumours. Passengers coming via San Francisco can do so with the assurance that they will meet with no inconvenience or difficulty." The earthquake at San Francisco followed by a fire which destroyed what remained after the shock is a notable event, and passengers who visit America by the lines represented by Mr. McKay will have an opportunity of witnessing the terrible havoc wrought by the double calamity. It should be stated that the Company represented by Mr. McKay were most prompt in looking after the welfare and comfort of their passengers, making provision for them regardless of expense, and rumours to the contrary may be entirely dismissed as *canards*.

SEAMEN'S MISSIONS.

15th inst. The jubilee report of the Missions to Seamen has arrived, and mention is made of the excellent work being carried on in Hongkong under the superintendence of the Rev. J. H. France. Gratitude is expressed at the opening of the Seamen's Institute at Wan-chai, which lends the writer of the report to say: "The Far East had its victories for the Prince of Peace even while the war was raging around." Regret is expressed that no suitable clergyman has been found to fill the vacancy as assistant chaplain, the result being that Mr. France had single-handed to contend against personal ill health in his arduous and effective labours on board the immense fleet at the anchorage." It is noted that after a service on a Norwegian sailing ship in the harbour, ten copies of the Bible in five different languages were sold to the crew, the special feature being that the crew actually paid for the copies instead of trying to get them gratis. Under the heading of "offices" of sailors and their families in seamen's churches and institutes at 30 seaports, Hongkong contributed the third largest amount. Wellington, New Zealand, was first with nearly £248; the Murray Mission gave £203 odd; and Hongkong provided £187. 7d. Next to this port as a generous giver came London with £105, while fifth on the list was Bristol, which gave £65. The total income of the Society was £63,408, as compared with £48,847 in 1901, but the increase was mainly due to the amount received in legacies, donations, etc.—£15,442, the largest in the history of the Missions. On the whole the report is very satisfactory and gives eloquent testimony to the excellent work being done in the great shipping ports of the world.

The *Petacagua*, a naval tug now at Cavite undergoing repairs, has received urgent orders to proceed to Singapore as soon as possible in order to assist in towing the dry dock *Dewey* to Olongapo. The *Dewey* is expected to arrive at Singapore June 30.

A GRUDGE AGAINST A BANK.

OPium FARM TO THE RESCUE.

15th inst. One of the largest and peculiar opium securites that have been made for some time occurred last evening under interesting circumstances. Before going into details it might be mentioned that it is believed a party of men from the *Yuen Fung Yuen* bank, of No. 47, Bonham Strand, one of the most influential native banks in the Colony, and had of late been trying to get that bank into malady with its creditors. Yesterday afternoon information reached the Opium Farm to the effect that a basket of opium was about to be taken into the *Yuen Fung Yuen* bank at 8 o'clock that evening and, as excise officers were not at hand in time the drug would be distributed or removed before their arrival. Who gave this information nobody seems to know, but it is conjectured that it was the party who contemplated getting the bank into trouble by the presence of illicit opium on the premises. Before the time mentioned by the informer for the arrival of the drug, Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth with a party of excise men were in hiding outside the main entrance to the bank, unknown to the bank people. A few minutes before the time stated, a coolie carrying a basket over his shoulder rapped at the bank's door and, stating that he had something for them, was allowed admittance. At this stage Chief Excise Hoggarth edged up to the door and, with his ear to the crack overheard this conversation:

QUEENSLAND COMMISSIONER.

PETED LAST NIGHT.

Last night at the New Connaught Hotel, Queen's Road, a banquet was given by the Guild of Australian, American and Canadian Merchants (the Wah On Kwong So) in honour of Mr. Frederic Jones, Commissioner of Trade for the Government of Queensland, and of Mr. Chiu Wan Man, Chinese Secretary of the Mexican Consulate. Covers were laid for eighty persons all told, and the dining room of the Connaught Hotel presented a very brilliant appearance when, at the hour appointed, 8 p.m., the throng of guests and hosts met to greet each other. The room had been very tastefully decorated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, doors, windows and arches all being outlined with the same foliage, while the British and Chinese flags graced the ceiling arch of the room under the careful supervision of Mr. W. D. Radburn, the assistant manager of the hotel, who was also responsible for the very attractive appearance of the well-appointed table. The menu, which is given below, was left to the capable hands of Mr. A. W. Slaton, manager of the Connaught Hotel, and as will be seen, was a masterpiece of Anglo-Chinese blending, and showed a thorough familiarity with the requirements of the feasters at these somewhat cosmopolitan fêtes.

The table was arranged in the form of a "T." Mr. Young Hee, chairman, taking his seat in the centre of the cross-piece with Mr. Frederic Jones on his right hand and Mr. Chiu Wan Man on his left, while the committee and hosts dispensed themselves on either side and down the centre table, the ends of the cross-piece being occupied by Messrs. A. and F. D. Baretto.

The members of the Committee were:—Sue Ying Wo, Fong Sow Shan, Shan Chank Ping, Chai San Heng, Ko Fai Shan, On Kin Tui, J. Fai Nam, Pan Jui Wen, On Jan Ching, Li Say Pak, Len Sui Beng, and Wei Chuck Po. The hosts were the following:—Messrs. Wing Cheung Shing, Wing Shing Wo, San Tong Cheung, Qun Tong Cheung, Wing Cheung Tai, Fook Wo Tai, Fong Man Wah, Man Lee Chan, Tong Hing Yue, Man Shin Wang, Liu Sang Chan, Sun Wah Loong, Qun Cheung Shing, Man Sing Yune, How Tak Cheung, Kam Fung Mee, Kwong Wing Cheung, Kwong Wo, Ling, Hang Fong, Kwong Yee Cheung Chan, Kwong Tai Yuen, Sui Wo Cheung, Wing Tong Hing, Sun Kung Hop, Kwong Cheung Cheung, Po Sing Cheung, Wing Cheung Loong, Fook Wo Cheung, Kong Fat Wang, Kung Fun Chan, Man Hop Yune, Kwong Cheung Wo, Kwong Shing Lee, Sun Wo Tai, Tai Cheung, Mee Chun, Wing On Tai, Yung Chan, Wah On Tai, and Yee Loy.

The following is the menu which was there discussed:—

Queen Olives.	Caviare on Toast.
Bird's Nest Soufflé.	Chicken Soufflé, Fungus Soufflé.
Gumbo & Shrimp Soufflé.	Baked Shrimp Steak.
Filet of Beef (Champignon Sauce).	Chiken Cutlets, Stuffed Shrimp, Fries, Prawn Gelatine, Paté de Foie Gras, Aspic, Herbed and Fried Fowl Legs.
Roast Saffron of Oysters with Jelly, Roast Rib, and Sirlion of Quenouille (Beef), Roast Turkey, Baked Fowl.	Quenouille (Pine Apple) and "Eclips" Hams.
Baked, Baked and Mashed Potatoes, Green Peas, Vegetable Marrow, Mixed Salad, Asparagus (Sweet Oil Sauce).	
Vietnam Pudding, Clapette's Jelly, Flinger Cakes, Mango Ice Cream.	
Dessert:—Fruits, Chinese Pudding, Nuts, Cakes.	
Wines:—Liqueur, White Wine, Sherry, Chianti, and Dry Hock, Madeira, Chateau Latour, M. More, M. M. Capelle, Marsala.	

THE ADDRESS.

The dinner over, the Chairman proposed the loyal toasts, His Britannic Majesty, and the Emperor of China, which were duly honoured, and then Mr. Young Hee proposed the "Commercial Unity of Australia and China," coupled with the name of Mr. Jones, as follows:

Mr. Jones set forth the growing commercial relations between China and Australia; that many efforts had been made in recent years to modify the strict exclusion laws of the Commonwealth, which absolutely prohibited the entrance of the Chinese into Australia; that since his appointment as the Queensland Government Commissioner Mr. Jones had taken an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the movement and had materially assisted the promoters. During his periodical visits to Australia he had officially, and in public addresses, urged that the merchant classes of China were composed of men of the highest commercial probity and worthy of every consideration from an enlightened government such as the Commonwealth. That, politically, the question required delicate handling, and previous Ministers had hesitated to interfere. Mr. Jones' weighty consular influence, combined with the knowledge of his sincere and earnest regard for the welfare and future of Australia, had resulted in his obtaining the active assistance of prominent Statesmen and politicians, in presenting the matter before the Honourable Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister, with the result that duly certified officials, merchants, travellers and students of the Chinese race were now permitted to visit Australia without being subject to the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Acts. It further expressed the thanks and good wishes of the signatories on behalf of their Guild, and of the merchants of South China.

The toast having been honoured with cheers and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," Mr. Jones rose and replied as follows:—

COMMISSIONER JONES'S REPLY.

Mr. Jones, in responding to the toast of his health, received a most enthusiastic greeting. He said: Mr. Chairman and friends—It is not possible for me to give utterance to my deep sense of the honour that you have accorded me in assembling here to-night. I take it, not as a personal matter, but as a servant of the Government you are making me a medium of your expression of friendship and goodwill to the Australian people. I am sure that when they receive the news of this representative gathering of members of such an important Guild as yours, that all classes will recognize that the Honourable Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister, was justified in granting the concession which have been mentioned. I am satisfied that the outcome will result in strengthening that cordial feeling which the Chinese have evinced during so many years to the British Nation, of which Australia is a part and parcel. It is two years ago this very month that the merchants of Hongkong entertained me upon my first visit to China. I was struck at that time with the class of men who met me and I determined to know them better. I made the intention then, which I have since endeavoured to follow, to obtain my impressions of China, not from the official class, but from the merchants and traders whom I considered the real leaders of a generous, broad, open, and civilizing policy. When during the course of my travels, I met the Straits Settlements Chinamen, my opinion was further confirmed. The greater portion of these men, who form a most important part of the community in Singapore, are from South China. As is well known, they are large property owners and take an active and keen in-

terest in the progress and welfare of their adopted country. It is most satisfactory to know that they are well satisfied with the British Government, and the British rule in the Straits. Also here, in Hongkong, you Chinamen know that the British flag is the surest possible protection for your rights and liberties. Trade governs the world. You present here to-night are born traders. To buy and to sell is the marrow of your bones, and believe me, it is good to contemplate that your commercial integrity is of such a high order. It is the use the world recognizes that China is, perhaps, the greatest open market of the day that the future progress and development of your country is considered of such moment. It is for trade that the American and German is following the footsteps of the British pioneers who have carried their commerce into every corner of the globe. Australia is a large and increasing food-producing country. With the opening up of the interior of China by railways, and the great expansion of your trade resulting therefrom, you will become even a bigger customer than you are at present. It is not necessary for me to-night to give any statistical account of the big volume of food imports into Chinese ports. I have told the people of Australia that your market will absorb every possible surplus production of theirs for many years to come. Also I impressed them with the necessity of supplying your requirements exactly as you desire. I told them that the Chinaman fully understood his actual business, and that it was not for me to criticize but to follow instructions. Therefore, with the knowledge that you would probably be one of our most important customers, and because of my Government's commissioning me to promote trade between us, when representations concerning the exclusion of your people from Australia were made to me, I gave the same my most earnest attention. It is not for me to discuss the laws of Australian Governments. But when I see injuries, when I note anomalies, when loss of trade is threatened, and when a people with whom I am endeavouring to buy and sell, make complaint, then, if without infringing the main principles of the law—and you can take it from me that the Australian Immigration Restriction Acts are inapplicable, that they are on our statutes for good—it is possible for me to remove friction and round off the corners of prejudice, it is my bounden duty to help and assist in so doing, but you must remember that these Acts are not directed against the Chinese alone, as in America, but that they apply to all Asiatics, even if British born. So that when I understood that certain exemptions were made to other people, I insisted that whatever was granted to others must be conceded to the Chinaman. I want you to bear this strongly in mind. I want you also to make it a sine qua non whenever there is a discussion on this vexed question. Of one thing, of course, you are well aware, because your countrymen in Australia must have informed you of the same. There are 30,000 people of your race in Australia, of whom some 3,000 are located in my State of Queensland, and, Gentlemen, these strangers in a strange land are treated with every consideration. They enjoy the full benefit of our law and I can most positively assert that their treatment is neither harsh nor oppressive. The one great thing that China wants is stronger consular representation abroad. It is your weak and shifting representatives to whom considerable blame is attached. You are men with weight and you must see to this. The address which you are presenting me with I shall retain as one of the most interesting souvenirs of my official life. Gentlemen, I say again that I am pleased to be here to-night. I am highly honoured with your hearty reception. (Loud applause.)

CHINESE ACTORS FOR MANILA.

EXEMPTED FROM EXCLUSION ACT'S PROVISIONS.

We have received the following interesting information on the subject of the Chinese Exclusion Act, from a valued correspondent:—Chinese professional actors are now, according to a recent ruling of the Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, D.C., regarded as members of the exempt classes and as such entitled to enter America. Thus Chinese actors are accorded by the Americans all the special rights and privileges granted to Chinese merchants, students, teachers, and travellers for curiosity and pleasure. In the eyes of the Chinese, actors and barbers are the lowest in the scale of their civilization, and the fact that actors are now admitted into America affords amusement to the thoughtful and observant Cantonese, who watch most keenly any changes in America's exclusive policy towards China.

This recent action on the part of America, discloses the fact of how densely ignorant the Americans are of China, her people, customs and civilization. It is, doubtless, however, owing to the fact that this particular class of Chinese does not compete at all with the American actors as a class, that they are allowed the special privilege of entering America. It is reported that a troupe of thirty-five Chinese professional actors have already obtained from the American Consul-General here the necessary papers to entitle them to enter Manila, and that over eighty more will apply in the near future.

This large number of evanctors who are so desirous of entering America, simply goes to show the immense number of Chinese who would at once go to America, should the exclusion laws be repealed. It is estimated by persons who are well informed on the subject that hundreds of thousands of Chinese would go annually to America, should America let down the bars to them.

THE PLAGUE JOSS IN AMÖY.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARTHQUAKES.

[From a Correspondent.]

12th June.

Two sharp earthquake tremors were felt in Kulangsu at 4.35 a.m. on the 12th June. One succeeded the other after a very short interval, and an unpleasant sensation was experienced. Some two months ago, a number of earthquake shocks were felt, but luckily no damage was done though Cheangchew, a city 60 miles south of Amoy, faced badly, a number of native houses collapsing.

PLAGUE.

Plague is rampant in Amoy just now and the death rate in the city amounts to about 100 per day. Shih-ma and Chuchow exceed this rate and in consequence a greater number of emigrants are leaving Amoy than has been customary for some time past. A number of "coolie ships" have left Amoy with full complements of "passengers."

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Kulangsu Municipal Council are going ahead with a lot of improvements that were badly needed. New concrete drains are being laid down in various parts of the island, and the roads are also receiving considerable attention. There is one thing, however, that the local Municipality lacks, and that is an efficient detective force. Quite a number of robberies have lately occurred here, but it seems impossible either to arrest the thief or to recover the

stolen goods. When a robbery occurs at any of the residents' houses all the servants are locked up, and brought before the Mixed Court Magistrate, and an Assessor. A trial takes place, but nothing comes of it, and as no evidence sufficient to convict, transpires, the owner of the stolen goods has poor satisfaction. The Sikh police are absolutely useless for the prevention of thieving, etc., and the traps of the police are set on a still night would warn any thief going a mile off. It is to be hoped that a Chinese detective force will be organized here some time in the near future.

PROCESSION.

During the plague season of every year, it is the custom of the Chinaman to carry some of the residents' houses all the servants are locked up, and brought before the Mixed Court Magistrate, and an Assessor. A trial takes place, but nothing comes of it, and as no evidence sufficient to convict, transpires, the owner of the stolen goods has poor satisfaction. The Sikh police are absolutely useless for the prevention of thieving, etc., and the traps of the police are set on a still night would warn any thief going a mile off. It is to be hoped that a Chinese detective force will be organized here some time in the near future.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 15th instant, Messrs. Phirozha B. Petit and Co. write:—Beginning

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

On the 24th Level: (1 stopes). Lode 68 in, wide, worth 6 dwt. Above the 240 Level: (2 stopes). Lode 90 in, wide, worth 4 dwt. Above the 240 Level: (3 stopes). Lode 82 in, wide, worth 6 dwt.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 2 Level, South Drive, No. 1 Winza—This has been sunk 6 ft. making the total depth 25 ft. The lode, 36 in. wide, assays 4 dwt. At this depth driving has been started to the north and south and has been taken 9 ft. and 4 ft. respectively on a lode averaging 36 in. wide and worth 10 dwt per ton. From above and below the No. 2 level 112 tons have been broken from a lode 55 in. wide and worth 12 dwt.

NO 1 LEVEL, CROSSCUT WEST.

—This has been extended 4 ft.; making a total of 126 ft, without having discovered anything worth working; it is now stopped.

STOPE MINE.

60 ft. Level, Drive South.—Here 48 ft. has been driven, making a total of 155 ft. The lode averages 24 in. wide and assays 6 dwt.

During the earlier part of the month the lode was greatly disorganized, and, for some days, entirely disappeared. But on this date it has resumed its usual course, width, and value.

From this level a winze has been started—

after cutting in 11 ft. in the hanging wall—and sunk 3 ft. The position is about 75 ft. south of the shaft. This will greatly facilitate ventilation, and promises to open up a very useful piece of stoping ground.

160 LEVEL, DRIVE SOUTH.

—To this has been added 22 ft., making a total of 182 ft. The lode, 38 in. wide, gives a value of 8 dwt, which shows an appreciable improvement.

160 LEVEL, CROSSCUT EAST.

—Here 28 ft. has been advanced, making a total of 178 ft., without any change to note. Two stopes have been

in operation. One above the 160-level carries a lode 50 in. wide and south 5 dwt, and another above the 60 ft. level carrying a lode 66 in. wide, worth 7 dwt.

MILLING RETURNS (4 weeks ending 19 May).

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 25 days, crushing 112 tons

mine ore and 2,196

No. 2 " 243 tons surface ore.

Total tons crushed 3,408

Amalgam produced: 455 oz.

Reverted gold: 157 oz.

Smelted gold: 155 oz.

Average yield per ton: 1.34 dwt.

BUKIT KOMAN.

Stamps working: 40

Period of work: 20 days, less lost time 1.03

days for cleanups and repairs.

Ore milled: Koman 2,000 tons

Stopes 500 tons

Total 3,499 tons

Total Amalgam: 1,550 oz. producing 368.05

oz. smelted gold.

Average yield per ton: 3.25 dwt.

Average value of tailings: 1.10 dwt.

Total tons crushed: 5,807

Total gold won: 723.05 oz.

Average fineness: 89.36

Average yield per ton: 2.49 dwt.

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHINESE.

In the monthly competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club for the Robertson Farnell Cup, held last week, Mr. A. Gittins was the winner with a score of 82-17. Mr. J. Clark won the pool 80-17.

THE CHINESE, ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 26th May, 1906, amounted to 19,747.8 tons and the sales during the period 19,108.5 tons.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz, the well-known police magistrate, arrived in the Colony on Wednesday

by the English mail from home leave, and took his seat in the big Court this morning. Mr. F. A. Hazlewood went into the small Court.

PLAGUE cases during the 24 hours ending noon Thursday numbered five, all Chinese, one only being fatal, one patient being removed from the first floor of No. 60 Lyndhurst Terrace. This brings the total for the year up to 777.

OWING to indisposition, Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, was unable to take his seat at the Supreme Court on Thursday, the Original Court being presided over by Mr. A. G. Wise, Vice-Judge, while the Bankruptcy Court was adjourned.

MR. J. Ross, of the waterworks, summoned a chair constable before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistracy to-day, for washing his clothes in a stream connected with the Pekokolom reservoir on the 12th inst. Evidence was taken, and his Worship sentenced the constable to pay a fine of \$10, and in lieu of \$1 to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

THE S.S. BOUR

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

AT the Police Court on Monday, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne fined a woman \$10 for cruelly ill-treating her servant girl, Sergeant Grant, who made the arrest, said that the body of the girl, who was about six years old, was covered with bruises, while there were several bruises on her face. This was caused by defendant beating her with a piece of rattan.

TWO coolies were charged at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Monday, with damaging a lamp-post in Aberdeen Street; yesterday, with a truck. It was stated that defendants lost control of the truck in coming down Aberdeen Street and it collided with the post, doing \$2 damage. His Worship fined them \$3 each, and ordered them to pay \$2 as compensation for the damage done.

A CHINAMAN was summoned on Tuesday, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, for obstructing the footpath outside his shop with boxes. The Chinaman denied the charge, and the case was nearly coming to an end when it was discovered that the defendant before the Court was the wrong man. The sergeant who prosecuted then admitted that such was the case, saying that he could recognise the real alleged offender, of course, the man in the dock was discharged.

CARRYING fifteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his license, was the charge against the master of a coolie junk, at the Magistracy on Wednesday. Constable Edwards said that the junk was licensed to carry only thirty-three passengers, but when pointed yesterday morning there were forty-eight coolies on board. These coolie boats are in the habit of carrying excess passengers. Mr. F. A. Hazelton imposed a fine of \$10.

INSPECTOR Goultay proceeded against nine coolies at the Police Court on Monday, none of whom being charged with keeping a common gaming house at No. 17, Amoy Lane, while the others were charged with gambling on the premises. The first defendant was fined \$30, and the remainder \$3 each, by Mr. Melbourne. Similar fines were also imposed upon fourteen coolies who were arrested yesterday, gambling at No. 38 Peel Street.

A CHINESE constable from No. 7 Police Station, West Point, came before Mr. H. J. Goultay, at the Police Court on Thursday, and pleaded guilty to robbing one of his comrades of the sum of \$31, yesterday. Defendant was alleged to have waited until the other man went on duty. Then he tampered with his trunk. His Worship said defendant did not have a very good character in the force, having been fined no less than sixteen times for misconduct, and he would sentence him to one month's gaol.

THE Hon. E. Carleton Baker, the recently appointed American Consul for Foochow, has arrived and has taken over the seals of office. The N. C. D. News correspondent says: "He comes well equipped for the service, having recently graduated from the University of California when he pursued the studies of law and commerce. The Americans give him a hearty welcome at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Eystone. There is a little disappointment on the part of some at there being no lady at the Consulate at present."

THE mistress of a fishing boat was charged by Constable Edwards at the Police Court on Wednesday with using her boat for other purposes than fishing and being in possession of a quantity of coal. The defendant said that the coal discovered on board her junk was dredged for, but on minute examination of a lump of coal taken from one of the bags her story was disbelieved, the officer saying that water was poured over the coal on board the junk so as to substantiate her story. Coal dredged from the harbour could easily be known. Mr. Hazelton fined her \$25.

WAN LUK, a salesman, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court on Wednesday, charged with bringing mail matter into the Colony from the interior of China without first obtaining permission from the Postmaster-General. Defendant pleaded guilty, averring that he did not know the law. Mr. Lewis, who appeared on behalf of the Postmaster-General, said that defendant was not employed by a licensed *hong*, and he was known in the police as having carried on this affair for some time. His Worship fined the defendant \$25, with the option of six weeks' gaol.

A COOLIE by name Chan Hin was arrested on Wednesday afternoon for stealing a quantity of coal from a Chinese shop. On the way to the Station he asked the policeman to give him a chance, but as the officer had no need of the coal, left his hands into his pocket and gave the policeman \$1 to be released. The policeman took the Mexican, but Chan was not given liberty. At the Central Police Station the prisoner was entered at Salakono, Daimon, Yaucho, some two months ago, shortly afterwards developed a swelling below the left eye. As the swelling afterwards became enlarged to the size of a child's fist, the baby was put under treatment at the Osaka Hospital on the 26th ult., when the swelling was unexpectedly found to contain a tiny child, having the head and four limbs complete as well as nails and organs, though everything was, of course, in miniature. On the 25th, the baby was subjected to an operation, but seems to have felt no particular pain. Its health does not appear to have been affected, but it is not stated whether the "twin" was dead or alive.—*Kolegerald*.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

- H. Scott \$100
- Jardine, Matheson & Co. 100
- Butterfield & Swire 100
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- P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. 50
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- Standard Oil Co. of New York 50
- Johnson, Stokes and Master 50
- A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. 50
- J. D. Humphreys & Son 25
- Ahmet Rumjahn 25
- W. Farmer (Macao) 25
- G. F. Graham 20
- Rev. A. G. 12
- J. R. Wood 10
- M. Goggin 10

LEUNG Yee, a chair coolie, was charged on Monday, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with (1) behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk at No. 11, Graham Street; (2) assaulting one Chan Hey; and (3) damaging property in the house. Leung pleaded not guilty. On Saturday afternoon defendant entered the restaurant and ordered a meal, not forgetting *sampan*. After Leung had satisfied his appetite, he got up and started to leave the premises. The waiter ran after him, and was informed by Leung that he was just going down the street to get the money to pay for the "chow." The waiter said that Leung should not leave the house, whereupon Leung averred that he was a gentleman, and asked whether they thought him a thief, and speaking of the waiter's ancestors did not mince his words. This annoyed the waiter and a fight followed, in which Leung came out second best, and was handed over to a policeman with his shoulder bleeding. He was removed to the charge-room of the Central Station, his shoulder attended to, and he was put before the Court. His Worship fined defendant \$3, and ordered him to pay the waiter twenty cents as compensation.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	PERCENTAGE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.				\$1,000,000 \$50,000 \$250,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,699,777	£1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/9/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5% 5%	\$815 (London 201)
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125					\$38
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5					
MARINE INSURANCES.				\$1,600,000 \$147,893	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50					
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$100,000 Tls. 50,000	118,302,053	\$20 (Int. 1904)	5%	\$355
Union Insurance Company of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$100,000 \$331,131 \$1,153,844 \$669,773 \$800,000	118,302,053	Interim div. of 7/16 @ ex 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	5%	Tls. 85 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Agency, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$100,000 \$15,527	150,134	\$1 12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2%	\$175
Fire INSURANCES.				\$1,000,000 \$229,483 \$2,614		\$6 for 1904	7 1/2%	\$85
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20			\$25 for 1904	8 1/2%	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$250,000	142,618	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2%	\$21
SHIPPING.				\$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941		\$3 1/2 for 1905	8 1/2%	\$40 buyers
China and Manch Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25			\$1 for 1905		
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50			\$3 1/2 for year ended 20/12/1905		
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15			\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8%	\$25 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10			12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	8 1/2%	\$77 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8%	Tls. 63 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			Final Tls. 15 making Tls. 3 for 1905	7%	
"Hell" Transport and Tramway Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1			1/- (Coupon No. 6 for 1905)	4%	\$21
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5			\$1.50 1/2 for year ending 20/12/1906	4%	\$30
Shantung Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			Tls. 50,000	3 1/2%	\$21
REFINERIES.				\$850,000 \$450,000 \$80,129		Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2%	\$160 buyers
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100			\$3 for 1907		\$20 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			Tls. 3/2 for year ending 31/12/1904		Tls. 107 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50					
MINING.				\$180,000 \$26,011		\$1/2 (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28/2/06	7%	Tls. 900 buyers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1			Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7%	G. \$14
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$3 buyers
Riobur Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50					
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25			\$2 for 1905	9%	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50			Final of \$38 making \$6 for 1905	5%	\$103
Pen-Tsing and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50			\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2%	\$160
New-Amyo Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50			\$1 for 1905	5%	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100			Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/16	10 1/2%	Tls. 114 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100			Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2%	Tls. 225 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100			Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2%	Tls. 120 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100			First year		Tls. 100
Anglo House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25			\$24 for year ended 30/6/1905	8%	\$18 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15			\$24 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2%	\$15 sellers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15			7% on \$7 for 1905		\$300 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15			None		
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50			\$1 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2%	\$130
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100			Final of \$31 making \$7 for 1905	6%	\$18
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	\$100	\$100			Final of 20/- to 10% for 1905	11 1/2%	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100			Final of \$6 making \$10	10%	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10			8 1/2 cents for 1905	7%	\$11
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50			\$24 for 1905	6 1/2%	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2%	Tls. 115 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50			Final of \$1.00 making \$3.65 for 1905	7%	\$63
COTTON MILLS.								
Eu Wu Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50			Tls. 8 for year ended 31/10/1905	11 1/2%	Tls. 70 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10			\$1 for the year ending 31/7/05	7%	\$14 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5179

五月廿三號

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906.

六月

六月六號

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RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$9,500,000
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H. E. R. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906.

[21]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

H. E. R. HUNTER,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

[22]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

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HUGO SUTER,
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Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

[23]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
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PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).

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Do. 6 do. 4½ do.

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Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

[24]

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[25]

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G. DE PERIN D'ORGE.

DIPLOMA: PARIS.

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Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906.

六月

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E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

Intimations.

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451 S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER, 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,000 Recommendations. Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

[155]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
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JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.
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Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

[510] Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

[620]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
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S.S. "HONAM,"	2,303 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,"	2,338 "	W. A. Valentine.
" " "FATSHAN,"	2,200 "	R. D. Thomas.
" " "HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8:30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8:30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.		

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Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 6 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STREAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain J. Wilcox.
" " "NANNING,"	561 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Tsi-tsing, Kuchuk, Kau-kang, Sunshui, Howlik, Shu-hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, Shu-hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8:30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

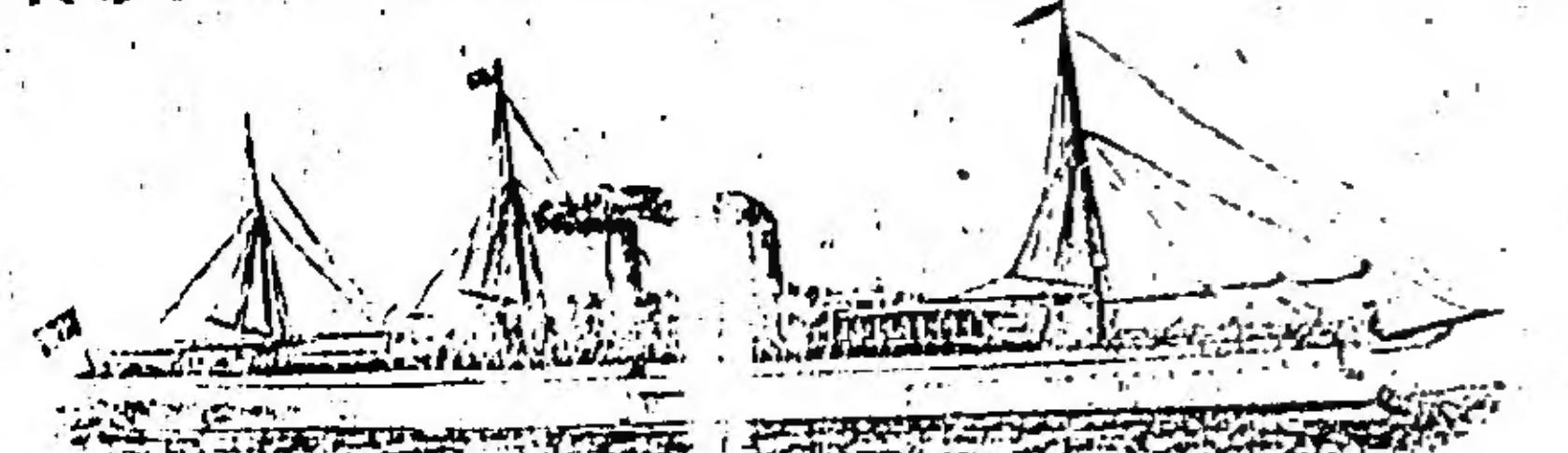
Canton to Tak-Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

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Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 12th June, 1906.

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Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

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12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

K.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, June 20	July 11
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, June 27	July 21
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 11	August 1
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 11
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1	August 22
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8	September 1

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOREA, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, \$100. 1st Class, \$100. 1st Class, \$100.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, 1st Class Rail \$40. 2nd Class \$42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and other Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

Corner Pidder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

13

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the

"Empress Line." Saving 1 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	20th June
Schmidt	(Calling at S'Pore, PENANG & COLOMBO)	Freight.
ACILLA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	25th June
Schuelke	(Calling at S'Pore, PENANG & COLOMBO)	Freight.
RHENANIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, & NAPLES for Landing Passengers.	4th July
von Hoff	(Calling at S'Pore, PENANG & COLOMBO)	Passengers.
SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	20th July
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	6th Aug.
Lüning	(Calling at S'Pore, PENANG & COLOMBO)	Freight.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	20th Aug.
Müller	(Calling at S'Pore, PENANG & COLOMBO)	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin shipboard. Lighted throughout by Electricity.

Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

Kleg's Building.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1906.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SATURDAY JUNE 16 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PEWANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 20th June.

ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 11th July.

SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 18th July.

BAVERN WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 29th August.

SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 12th Sep.ember.

PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

ROON WEDNESDAY, 10th October.

PRINZ LUDWIG WEDNESDAY, 24th October.

WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PREUSSEN, Captain R. Meyer, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 18th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 19th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linens can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class and Class 3rd Class

TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ... £61. 0. 0. £42. 0. 0. £22. 0. 0.

Return ... 91. 0. 0. 63. 0. 0. 33. 0. 0.

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG ... 65. 0. 0. 44. 0. 0. 24. 0. 0.

Return ... 97. 0. 0. 66. 0. 0. 36. 0. 0.

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:

VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR ... 64. 0. 0. 44. 0. 0. 26. 0. 0.

Return ... 115. 0. 0. 79. 0. 0. 47. 0. 0.

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON ... 68. 0. 0. 46. 0. 0. 27. 0. 0.

Return ... 123. 0. 0. 83. 0. 0. 49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

1st Self-service. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady "or

Intimai m.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.

NEW
MILLINERY
for
SUMMER
WEAR

SMART,
DAINTY
and
INEXPENSIVE.

All kinds of
HEADGEAR
made to order.

FASHIONABLE
DRESSMAKING
at
reasonable charges.

CUT,
STYLE
and
FIT
Guaranteed.

A CALL INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
Drapers, Dressmakers,
Milliners, and Complete
House Furnishers,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

Intimation.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMAL & CO.,
8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES
AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID).

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE
BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA
SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON
SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

THE SEA OF DREAMS.

Only in our midnight visions
May we ever meet—
We must pass the world apart,
Thou and I, my sweet!
But when darkness is drawn
Twixt the dusk and the dawn,
O, what ecstasy hurries our feet,
On a way man may know not.
To a shore day may show not?
In the wan moonbeams,
By the Sea of Dreams.

Silence holds those secret waters,
Not a wave is heard,
While we bathe for look,
Whisper word for word;

But the silence is filled,
And the loneliness thrilled,
And the deep of the ocean is stilled,
By the touch—ah, how strange there!

Of the kiss we exchange there,
While our whole heart streams
To the Sea of Dreams.

Melting curves of molten silver
Vanish down the night;

Rainbow ripples, foam and spindrift,
Flicker out of sight;

O Love, no more now
I am I, thou,

We are one! and our spirits take flight
Through a mystical portal
Of rapture immortal,
Through the shadows and gleams,

O'er the Sea of Dreams.

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the worldwide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does, what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable, as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

10

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW Consignment of the following:

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.

SALMON BELLIES " "

SALTED HERRINGS " "

MACKARELS " "

GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).

" " in Skins.

ASPARAGUS.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

FRENCH FRUITS IN SYRUP (Assorted).

" STUFFED OLIVES.

ANCHOVY IN OIL (Bouillers).

" ALSO

PAECALL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFEES.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1906.

Consignees.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"INDRANI,"
Captain W. Gray Williams, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 20th instant at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1906. [645]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MACDUFF,"
FROM LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY, 13th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [642]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LOTHIAN,"
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1906. [639]

S.S. "TOURANE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. Dordogne and Malapen, and from Havre ex S.S. Dordogne, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 8 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [618]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NICOMEDIA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining on board or impeding discharge after 6 P.M., THURSDAY, June 14th, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Term, chafed, and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at this Company's Godown at 11 A.M., June 14th.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [618]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIDA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., TO-DAY, the 13th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [618]

Intimations.



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
BLACK & WHITE



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER,
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE 5d. per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1906. [618]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETT & CO.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

PORT WINE.

Direct Shipments from the
COMPANHIA AGRICOLA E
COMMERCIAL DOS VINHOS DD
PORTO
(Successors to Donna A. Ferreira).

Monopoly for China of
THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

Light Tawny (Brown
Label) \$10.00 Per Doz. Case

White Tawny (Brown
Label) 10.50 "

Full Wine (Brown
Label) 11.00 "

White Tawny (White
Label) 12.00 "

Medium Tawny
(Brown Label) 13.00 "

Tawny (White Label) 14.00 "

Tawny, 1887 Vintage,
Selected Old Port 15.00 "

Selected Old Port 16.0

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Per Doz.	inclusive of Bottles.
Soda Water	\$1.70
do. (Bombay bottles)	1.80
Potash, Seltzer and B. P.	1.80
Soda	1.80
Lemonade	1.80
Tonic Water	1.80
Lithia Water	1.95
Ginger Ale	1.95
Sarsaparilla	1.95
Lemon Squash	1.95
Raspberryade	1.95
Stone Ginger Beer	1.95

Bottles returned in good condition are allowed for at the rate of \$1.20 per doz.

SYPHONS.

Per Doz.	
Soda Water	\$1.90
Potash Seltzer and B. P.	1.90
Soda	1.90

Lithia Water 2.00

\$1.8 per doz. is allowed on Sypnons returned in good condition.

We specially recommend our STONE GINGER BEER which is brewed from the finest Jamaica Root by our own special process.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

POST CARD
COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at our Establishment of \$1 and upwards between June 1st and June 25th will be given a Coupon entitling them to enter the following Competition. The largest number of English words that can be made from "MARIE BRIZARD."

1st Prize:

1 Case Pts. Perinet & Fils
Champagne \$56.50

2nd Prize:

1 Case Royal
Old Highland
Whisky - - 24.00

3rd Prize:

1 Case Macintosh Whisky 10.00

AND

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

In the event of ties to be drawn for. All replies to be sent on Post-cards only. Prizes will be distributed the 30th June when all cards may be inspected at our office.

CASH LESS 10%
CREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ico Ho Ho Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per annum, proportional to the daily issue, is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. An extra sum by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copy. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.
On the 10th June, at Shanghai, the wife of T. E. DUNN, Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., of a daughter.

On the 11th June, Shanghai; the wife of J. G. CARMAGHAN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th June, at the S.E. Cathedral, Macao, LUIZ GONZAGA NOLASCO DA SILVA, barrister-in-law, son of Pedro Nolasco da Silva, to Miss BEATRICE EMILIA, daughter of the late Fernando Antonio.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th June, at Shanghai, HENRY W. CHANDLER, of Woodmansterne, Surrey, to ELIZA MACGREGOR, daughter of the late David Aitken and Mrs. Aitken, of Singapore.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIX cases of plague, all fatal, occurred during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day.

MR. F. Southey has been appointed chief draughtsman on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Construction Staff, with effect from the 9th instant.

THE sampan woman who was yesterday charged with carrying passengers when holding a fishing boat's licence, was this morning, at the Magistracy, fined \$5, by Mr. Gompertz.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending the 2nd inst., amounted to 20,211.78 tons and the sales during the same period to 20,481.92 tons.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. Behn Szentirmay von Darvaras as I. and R. Consul for Austria-Hungary in this Colony, in succession to Mr. Njokolau Post, transferred.

THE Japanese Resident at Mokpo has informed the Residency-General that the Japanese destroyers *Shinonome* and *Nasunami* arrived at Mokpo on the 3rd ultimo. These vessels will proceed on a cruise in search of pirates upon the arrival of two more destroyers.

THE directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. have issued invitations for the trial trip of the s.s. *Longwo* on Monday. The steamer leaves Kowloon Dock at 10 a.m. and will return at about 4 p.m. The *Longwo* has been built to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

YAU SHU, master, LAU HING and TSZ LAU, coolies, were charged this morning, at the instance of Sergeant Earner, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, with dumping rubbish in the harbour. The three defendants pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined \$50 each, in default two months' hard labour.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 15th Infantry, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30 p.m. —

March "The Voice is Near" Bennett

Intermezzo "Love in Idleness" Macbeth

Waltz "Ma Cara" Bacalao

Selection "The Pirates of Penzance" Sullivan

Song "I'll Sing the Songs of Araby" Chay

Patrol "The Egyptian Patrol" Lane

God Save the King.

THE fire alarm was sounded just before eight o'clock last night giving warning that a fire had broken out at the Peak. There must have been something in the wind, for only two firemen turned out from barracks and arrived at the Peak, to find that it was a false alarm! It was rumoured that Mountain View was ablaze. The two alert fire-fighters want to know who gave the false alarm.

THE master of the steamer *Manila* charged a sampanman before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing one coil of Manila rope, the property of the ship.

Evidence was held to the effect that defendant stole the rope from the storeroom of the ship,

put it in board his boat, and was about to quit the ship when he was arrested. A sentence of

two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed.

At the instance of Sergeant Lee, twenty-five coolies were paraded before Mr. H. H. J.

Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning,

being charged with keeping a common gaming house at No. 4, Moon Street,

Wanchai, and the remainder with gambling,

on the premises, yesterday. It was stated

defendants were playing *po-hue*. Evidence was

heard, and his Worship fined the two leaders

\$50 and \$10, respectively. The remainder got

off with \$3 each.

It is stated in Chinese official circles that Their Majesties have approved of H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu's recommendation to abolish the sale or purchase of old and young females throughout the Empire. This law applies to officials as well as the common people and instructions are being issued to all Viceroys and Governors of provinces to enforce the law under all and every circumstance upon receipt of an Imperial Rescript inaugurating the law.—*N. C. D. News*.

A HANGCHOW dispatch reports that owing to the owners of silk looms in that city having decided upon certain new regulations affecting their employees, the latter went on strike on the 9th inst. and it is feared that unless a settlement be arrived at soon there will be trouble in store for the silk-loom owners.

He dispatch also reports a rice riot in the city of Hsinchang, not far from Hangchow, on the same day, in which the mob wrecked a number of grain shops and salt godowns. In some cases robbery followed the destruction of the shops.

Troops are being sent to restore order.

A "noy" employed at No. 3, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, has been taught a lesson that he will not soon forget. On the evening of the 13th instant he took in a friend and offered him food and to share his bed. The following morning when the boy awoke he found his guest gone, and so was his silver watch. He reported the matter to the police, and yesterday the man was arrested, but the watch had already been pawned. The pawnbroker identified defendant as the man who pawned the timepiece.

On being placed before Mr. Gompertz, at the Magistracy this forenoon, his Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory.—

On the 16th at 11.40 a. The barometer has fallen over China and Japan owing to the depression, which is moving into the Yellow Sea to the North of Shanghai.

Pressure continues to give way slowly in the Philippines, and it is now slightly in defect over the area.

The highest pressure is over N.E. Japan. Fresh S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and light variable winds over the China Sea.

Forecast—S.W. or variable winds, light to

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP REPORT.

The Camp report of the Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps for 1905, reads—

Out of the total number of 19 officers and 219 N.C.O.'s and men, 13 officers and 169 N.C.O.'s and men attended the camp, 6 officers and 30 N.C.O.'s and men were away on leave of absence, or had leave from camp owing to the exigencies of their business. This total does not include the Hongkong Volunteer Troop, who did not attend the Camp.

The average daily attendance was 127.5.

It is very satisfactory to note that in spite of the period of the camp having been extended from 10 to 16 days, the attendance works out a better proportion than in any previous years. A result which is far better than I expected.

DRILLS.

A marked improvement was noticeable at all drills this year; in previous years the gun drill has been too slow and I therefore took every opportunity to correct this fault with good results. 23 Gun Layers were trained and took part in the gun practice.

On Saturday, October 21st, the members of all units took part in a small Field Day in the New Territory, they showed a keen interest in the proceedings and I think were enabled to acquire some knowledge of taking cover, fire control, &c., &c.

THE Hongkong Volunteer Troop also took part on this occasion and gained experience in embarking and disembarking their ponies. The steamer leaves Kowloon Dock at 10 a.m. and will return at about 4 p.m. The *Longwo* has been built to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

THE Japanese Resident at Mokpo has informed the Residency-General that the Japanese destroyers *Shinonome* and *Nasunami* arrived at Mokpo on the 3rd ultimo. These vessels will proceed on a cruise in search of pirates upon the arrival of two more destroyers.

On the 16th June, at the S.E. Cathedral, Macao, LUIZ GONZAGA NOLASCO DA SILVA, barrister-in-law, son of Pedro Nolasco da Silva, to Miss BEATRICE EMILIA, daughter of the late Fernando Antonio.

MARRIAGE.

On the 11th June, at Shanghai, HENRY W.

CHANDLER, of Woodmansterne, Surrey, to ELIZA MACGREGOR, daughter of the late David Aitken and Mrs. Aitken, of Singapore.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending the 2nd inst., amounted to 20,211.78 tons and the sales during the same period to 20,481.92 tons.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. Behn Szentirmay von Darvaras as I. and R. Consul for Austria-Hungary in this Colony, in succession to Mr. Njokolau Post, transferred.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reader's.]

Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, 14th June.

Count Goluchowski, replying to attacks on the Triple Alliance, said that the alliance was only operative in the event of any ally being attacked on two sides. He denied that Austria contemplated a campaign of expansion in the Balkans.

Parliament.

It is expected that the House of Commons will finish with the Education Bill by the 20th July, and rise on the 3rd August, and that the Autumn session will begin at the end of October.

British Officers Attacked in Egypt.

Five British officers, pigeon shooting near Tantah, in Egypt, were surrounded by the villagers, deprived of their guns and beaten with bludgeons.

Captain Bull of the 6th Dragoon Guards has died of the wounds received, Captain Pine Coffin of the Mounted Infantry has a broken arm, and Lieut. Smithwick of the Dublin Fusiliers is badly hurt.

Explosion on a Liner.

An explosion occurred on board the liner *Hawthorn* on a voyage from New York to Liverpool, by which 11 people were killed and 40 injured.

The explosion is attributed to the fumes from a consignment of naphtha.

The *Hawthorn* has arrived at Liverpool.

Greece and Roumania.

The relations between Greece and Roumania have been finally broken off.

Russia protects the Greeks in Roumania.

BREACH OF POSTAL REGULATIONS.

DEFENDANT CONVICTED.

A Chinaman named Pun Yeueng, residing at No. 83, Hillier Street, was placed before Mr. Gompertz, at the Police Court to-day, in answer to two charges. It was alleged defendant was collecting and delivering mail matter in this Colony without the consent of the Postmaster-General, and also with infringing the exclusive privilege of the Post master-General by collecting and delivering mail matter in the Colony, without the same passing through the Post Office, on the 15th instant.

Mr. E. C. Lewis, of the General Post Office, prosecuted.

The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges.

Mr. Lewis said there are several licensed *hongs* in the Colony who are permitted to collect and deliver mail matter. The defendant was not one of these. Twenty-one letters, all from Canton, were found on defendant when arrested.

Mr. Lewis suggested that defendant be fined \$50 on each charge.

His Worship contended that both charges practically amounted to one, only they were differently worded. The defendant would pay a fine of \$25, or six weeks' hard labour.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

TREMENDOUS TOTAL OF TONNAGE.

POPULARITY OF THE SERVICE.

In reference to the strength of the Japanese Navy, vernacular contemporaries observe that the Russian ships raised in the harbour of Port Arthur by the Japanese authorities are the four battleships *Retwun*, *Persevet*, *Pobeda* and *Poltava*, the armoured cruiser *Bayan*, the cruiser *Pallada*, two gunboats, a destroyer, and seven other steamers, the warships representing an aggregate tonnage of 64,669. The Japanese Navy lost in the war two battleships, the *Hitsuz* and *Yashima*; four cruisers the *Takasago*, *Yoshino*, *Suryen*, and *Atsuka*; four gunboats, the *Heiyan*, *Atsuga*, *Oshima*, and *Kaimon*, and the destroyers *Akatsuki* and *Hayatoro*, representing a total tonnage of 46,049. In addition to the war-ships raised in Port Arthur, two battleships, the *Orel* and *Nicola I*; two armoured coast defence ships, the *Senator* and *Admiral Apraxine*; and the destroyer *Vladivostok* were captured in the battle of the Japan Sea, while the cruiser *Varyag* was raised at Chemulpo, and the destroyer *Retwintil* was captured at Chemulpo. The Japanese Navy has gained an aggregate of about 57,900 tons. When the two battleships *Akatsuki* and *Satsuma*, now in the course of construction in Japan; the four armoured cruisers *Tsukuba*, *Iwami*, *Kurama* and *Ibuki*; the three dispatch-boats *Mogami*, *Ton* and *Yodo*, now being built; the *Shirokye*, *Yugure*, *Wataku* just built; the twenty-one other destroyers, included in the Estimates; and the *Mikazuki* and eight other destroyers to be launched before the end of this month, are added, the total tonnage of the Japanese Navy (at the end of this year) will be over 500,000 tons, exclusive of the *Mikazuki*, sunk at Sasebo.

The battleship *Tango* (late *Poltava*) which is under repair, was built in 1893 and is now getting old. Various defects have been observed in her hull, and she can no longer be used on active service with the main force.

The cruiser *Saya* (late *Varyag*) was built at Philadelphia, only seven years ago; her damages are heavy, but upon the completion of repairs, she will be a powerful and fast cruiser. It is necessary, say the vernacular journals, for the Japanese Navy to build 20,000 tons of new ships annually to maintain the present force of the fleet.

The naval service is increasing in popularity in Japan. Last year 200 boys were admitted into the Imperial Naval College at Eitajima, while 2,500 candidates applied for admittance. This year 180 boys were admitted, and for these vacancies 3,000 candidates presented themselves. Mr. Oyama Takashi, son of Marshal Marquis Oyama, and Mr. Yamamoto Kiyoshi, son of Admiral Baron Yamamoto, ex-Minister for the Navy, are at present among the students in the college.—*Japan Chronicle*.

HONGKONG GARDENS.

REPORT FOR 1905.

From the interesting report of Mr. S. T. Doun, Superintendent, Botanical and Aforestation Department, we make the following extracts:—

The year was, comparatively speaking, free from serious damage done by typhoons. In August a few trees were blown down and a number of rose bushes destroyed, which have now been replaced. During the typhoon season much time was taken up by the staff in making preparations to minimise damage as much as possible. Often the work, such as the moving of pot plants into sheltered positions, proved unnecessary, but it is more economical to move them ten times to leave them once and have them blown to pieces. It is hoped, however, that when the office is connected with the telephone system a lot of this work will be unnecessary.

Minor repairs have been done to both sand and concrete walks. Many of the bamboos forming the roofs of the plant-houses have had to be renewed. These were originally fixed from six to eight years ago. The plant-houses in the pot nursery underwent considerable repairs, the woodwork in many places having become rotten.

A great feature at the fountain last summer was the splendid show of *Eichornia spectabilis* when, in flower. This plant was only introduced 3 years ago by Lady Blake, but it is now to be found in gardens all over the Colony. An interesting conifer in the New Garden has recently flowered for the first time. This is *Lycopodium macrostictum*, the seed of which was sent from December, 1902, having been presented to the gardens by Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons' collector, who found it in Yunnan. The tree is now about 8 feet high. Other young trees from the same seed and planted in Mountain Lodge gardens have long since been blown to pieces. One of the most interesting flowering trees in the gardens is an unnamed *Rauhina* growing near the deer pen in the New Garden. The original tree from which it sprang is still growing on the hillside at Pokfulam close to the remains of an old house, by the tenants of which it had presumably been introduced from abroad. So far as we have been able to ascertain it is unmatched in the Kew Herbarium. It comes into flower in September and remains in good condition for nearly five months.

In September bulbs of *Allium neapolitanum* were received from Mr. W. H. Wallace, Amoy, some of which were planted in pots in the gardens and the remainder in the rockery at Mountain Lodge. A few of those at the Peak flowered splendidly, but those down below absolutely refused to grow. At Amoy these and many other bulbs do remarkably well, but, from some cause or other which is difficult to fathom, it is impossible to grow them in Hongkong.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

The grounds, including the walks, have been kept up to their usual condition. Towards the end of the year the tennis lawn was attacked by caterpillars which were kept in check by an application of Jeyes' Flind and water in the proportion of one of the former to ninety of the latter. In the small compound behind the stables, which was formerly used for growing decorative plants, new coniferous quarters have been erected, thus necessitating the removal of the plants elsewhere.

MOUNTAIN LODGE GROUNDS.

The shrubberies were overhauled and planted up as required. These always want a lot of attention in the spring of the year owing to the great damage done by wind even in the most favourable summers. In the August typhoon the creeper covering the large retaining wall was completely blown down, thus exposing the whole of the originally masonry. Wires fixed to iron stays have been put up so that it is hoped that when the *Fixus* has grown, in two or three years, the wall will not be able to do so much damage in this direction. The steepest parts of the walk round the hill on the south side of the grounds were 'concreted', and cement channels made to carry off the rainfall.

PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

The usual routine work was maintained throughout the year. During the winter months, at the beginning and end of the year, a great deal of damage was done to annuals by deer. The herbage obtainable on the hillsides at this season is less succulent than at other times and it is on this account that these animals come into the cemetery to feed on the tender plants growing there. The roofs and staves of the plant-houses, which had become decayed, have been renewed by the Public Works Department. The thatched also, which are used for storing dry soil and for raising plants from seed, have been re-built.

BLAKE'S GARDEN.

A few more trees, shrubs and creepers were planted in the spring. Most of the plants and trees put in 1904 have grown well. A summer-house, subscribed for by a few of the Chinese residents in the neighbourhood, has been erected on the mound at the north-west corner of the garden. The garden appears to be more and more appreciated by the Chinese.

PEAK GARDEN.

The vote of \$700 allowed for the formation of this small garden was expended during the year but the ground has not been tilled yet, as the work was not sufficiently advanced at the end of the rainy season to permit of this being done. A pump has been fixed to the well in the garden by the Public Works Department. This will permit of the well being covered over so that there will be no danger of children falling in, and at the same time the water will be available for the garden.

SOKUNDO NURSERY.

As the nursery is unfenced, wild deer, as in the Protestant Cemetery, did a lot of damage to the seedlings; pigs were also a source of trouble. A portion was enclosed with a wire-netting fence, 3 feet high, but this was only partially effective in keeping the deer out as they occasionally jumped over it. Small lamps, however, fixed so that they would sway about in the wind during the night, had very satisfactory results.

ALBANY NURSERY.

The whole of the Albany Nursery is gradually being brought into use as funds permit. A part of it is occupied by decorative plants, the stock of which has had to be largely increased owing to the frequency with which they are now required for various decorative purposes. Carrying the plants to and from the places where they are being used, insufficient water whilst they are in the rooms and the frequent breakage of pots causing damage to the roots and necessitating re-potting, render it necessary to keep many more plants than are actually required at any one time. A number of trees and economic plants have been put in another part of this nursery.

WEST END PARK.

A number of men have been employed at various times throughout the year in cutting grass, pulling up weeds and keeping the place generally in a fair condition.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES' GROUNDS.

These have been kept in good order throughout the year. In continuation of the previous year's work bare patches under trees have been covered with "blue grass."

ROADSIDE ROCKERIES.

The numerous rockeries in various parts of the town have received attention from time to time. In the Glenelg rockeries a lot of replanting was done in the spring.

THE BOTANY OF HOKKIA.

EXPEDITION TO THE PROVINCE.

From the report on the Botanical and Aforestation Department for last year, we learn that at the end of April a well-equipped expedition was sent by the Government in charge of the superintendent to investigate the botanical resources of the Province of Fokien. Four trained Chinese collectors were taken. Foochow was reached on the 25th of April and a houseboat taken at once for the exploration of the more easily navigable part of the Yuen Fu and Min Rivers. As the Hongkong Herbarium was almost devoid of specimens from Fokien and as our knowledge of the flora of that province is very meagre, it was necessary to collect specimens of every species, even down to the weeds of the cultivated fields. This collecting was at once begun on the plains and foothills of the ranges surrounding Foochow, and in 3 days about 300 species were collected. The houseboat formed a convenient base for drying and sorting the specimens. On the 29th of April the first rapids were reached, about 35 miles up the Yuen Fu. There is a good deal of virgin forest above 700 feet on the mountain which at this point begins to close in on the river. The finest forest that was seen was that surrounding the Monastery of Fong Kong Tse. The enormous trees of Liquidambar, Maple, Oak and Pine which grew there sheltered a rich flora, and number of additional species were collected on the damp rocks and along the mossy rivulets.

On the 30th a return was commenced downstream and Foochow was reached again on May 2nd. The chief cultivations on the banks of the Yuen Fu are rice, water plum (*Myrta rubra*), opium, wheat, oats, paddy and rape. In the steep gorges bamboo is extensively grown. Full notes were made on the cultivation and manipulation of these crops especially on the extraordinary ingenious methods of transporting the bamboos from the mountains.

A start was made on May 2nd up the Min River, and by the 7th Shui Kan, the highest point navigable for houseboats, was reached. The flora of the banks and neighbouring hills though very beautiful presented little that was new. Tea-oil cultivation was seen for the first time covering the dry hills at Shui Kan. As an experiment is being made with a view to introducing this industry into the New Territory, the conditions were carefully noted.

A transfer had now to be made to a rapid beat and interesting though slow progress was made up the almost continuous series of rapids at \$305 and can probably be placed at \$307.

Shipping—China and Manlia are quoted at \$204 and Douglass at \$20. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands at \$25, and there are now further buyers for shares at \$25. Sales have been effected of Indo-Chinas at rising rates from \$75 closing fairly steady at \$80. A few Shanghain Tugs were sold at \$16. 63, the Preference shares having advanced to \$18. 50. The Taku Tugs have advanced to \$18. 50, at which rate business has been done. Star Ferries are unchanged.

Refineries—China Sugars have declined to \$60, but there are buyers at this rate. Luxons have depreciated to \$10 without sales. A fair business is reported in Perak Sugars at various rates up to \$10. 10/- cash and equivalent rates forward.

Mining—Chinese Engineering have hardened and shares are in request at \$15. Gold \$14. Rubis can be negotiated at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and are procurable at \$157. Kowloon Wharves have been booked at \$102 closing weak at \$103. Shanghai Docks have been dear to some extent at \$114, and Hongkew Wharves have been disposed of at \$114. There is no business to report in other stocks under this heading.

Cotton Mills—Only a small business has been put through. Ewos have weakened after sales at \$15. 70 and are now offering at this rate. Soey Chees are stronger and are inquired for at \$16. 10. There are sellers for other stocks under this heading as follows:—Hongkong Cottons \$14, Internationals \$16. 63, and Lau Kung Mows \$15. 74.

Miscellaneous—Green Island Cement have receded to \$28 and can be had at this rate. China Providents remain quoted at \$9, and Dairy Farms at \$16. Hongkong Electrics fetched \$151, in the early part of the week, but are now quiet at \$15. Langkarts have remained very steady and sales have taken place at \$15. 25, and are now quoted at \$227 ex the dividend of \$1. 75, paid today. Watsons have sellers at \$134 and probable buyers at \$135.

WOOD-OIL.

Wood-oil is abundantly produced in the Province of Fokien and is one of the chief products brought down the Min from the western part of the Province. At Buong Kang, near Yenping, there is a large plantation of wood-oil trees, and as three weeks were spent there during the recent investigation of the flora of Fokien, the opportunity was taken to ascertain as much as possible as to the industry. The trees were of two kinds locally known as Hwa Tung (花桐) and Guong Tung (光桐). The names refer to the distinguishing character of the fruit which is sculptured in the first, smooth in the second. The trees were in flower and were easily recognised as *Aleurites cordata* and another species of the same genus which has been in cultivation in the Hongkong Botanic Gardens for many years but has not yet received a name. I understand from Mr. Hemley, Keeper of the Kew Herbarium, that it is undescribed and that he has it in hand at Kew. The Hwa Tung (*Aleurites cordata*) is the most valued because all the flowers of the majority of trees produce fruit, from which the oil is made, while in the second kind a few flowers only in which cluster are perfect, quite 80 per cent. being male flowers. Why this is planted at all I was unable to discover. The trees are raised from seed and planted out when about three years old. They arrive in bearing in 5 or 6 years. The nuts are gathered when ripe, pounded up and placed in the usual Chinese oil presses. The pressure is applied by wedges, and the oil is collected and taken to market in a crude state.

It does not appear to have been suspected before that wood-oil was a mixture of the products of two species. A sample of seeds of the new Guong Tung have been secured for trial at the Imperial Institute, and if they yield oil superior in quality to the wood-oil of commerce the tree will be tried in the New Territory.

HANMOO PAPER.

This is the usual paper used by the Chinese for wrapping up parcels and is produced and sold in very large quantities in many parts of Southern China. The manufacture was investigated at Buong Kang where a flourishing paper mill exists. The bamboo called Ma Deuk (麻竹) is the variety used. This is a bamboo (*Pseudosasa*, sp.) 20-30 ft. high, having a strong stem when young. It is cut into convenient lengths and laid in concrete tanks of water for about 4 months. After that period the material is carefully removed by hand as it becomes ready and is pulped in a water mill. These mills, which are used for all kinds of pounding, consist of an overshot wheel about 10 feet in diameter. The axle carries a wooden cam which alternately raises and releases the pulper. The pulp is subsequently taken into the factory as a fibrous mass, the fragments being about 1 inch long. They are then mixed with water, forming a thin muddy

liquid. The water contains a binding ingredient or size made from the leaves of various plants, among which were an *Asplenium*, a Holly, a species of *Lauraceae*, and a *Schizandra*. From this liquid the fibre is removed in thin films on a delicate tray of bamboo threads supported on a bamboo frame. Each film is a sheet of paper and only needs to be dried, first on a hot surface, and then in a strong lever press to be ready for market.

CHINA FIR.

The China Fir (*Cunninghamia sinensis*) may be called for excellence the timber tree of China, for in a great part of the Empire boats, houses, furniture and agricultural machines are made of it. The large quantities grown in Fokien in former times have doubtless contributed to the prosperity of Foochow. The conditions of cultivation were investigated at Huoing Kang near Yenping in that Province. It is called locally Sau Tsoi (松木). Trees are known from cuttings taken from branches of 2 years old or less. These are planted in rows, 12 feet apart, from the beginning of February to the equinox. The plantations are cleared two or three times a year while the trees are young and are protected by fire barriers. The felled timber is extracted down made ways to the foot of the mountains and then carried to the river and made into large rafts. The timber is in demand for construction even in Hongkong although we are plentifully supplied with *Pinus massoniana*, because it is not subject to the attacks of white ants as is the latter species.

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MANILA	"TEAN"	19th
CEBU and ILLOILO	"KAITONG"	21st
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIHOW"	22nd
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	27th

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All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
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Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.
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Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

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Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY, 37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.	TSIN TING. LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ACUARIA STREET. REASONABLE FEES. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 20th July, 1906.
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This Steamer is installed throughout with the
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A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1906.

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FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA,"

Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on

or about the 30th June next.

If sufficient inducement is offered.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

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Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"DAPHNE,"

Captain Schipper, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant,

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1906.

[649]

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Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa

20

Beef corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

20

Beef Roast—Shiu

20

Beef Breast—Ngau Lam

15

Beef Soup—Tong Yuk

15

Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

20

Beef "Serjion—Ngau Lau

30

Beef Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung

26

Beef Bull's Brains—Know

per set

Beef Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

each

Beef "corned—Ham Ngau Li

each

Beef Head—Ngau Tau

60

Beef Heart—Ngau Sum

60

Estimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

[71]

JUST UNPACKED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN
PLASMON BISCUITS.

THEY contain 20% of Plasmon and are more easily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. Plasmon raises the actual flesh forming value of food to a high and trustworthy degree. An essential food for those who abstain from meat. They are made in three varieties:

Sweet, Plain, (Unsweetened) Wholemeal.

H. RUTTENJEE,
Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1906.

[64]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS.
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS.
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOIL AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMEERS PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES, &c.

Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1906.

[51]

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO,
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-
GING AND COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1906.

[66]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公有限公司
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-
ence may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:-

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd) A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED:

Hongkong, 13th March, 1906.

[26]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask
each Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag
each Factory.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

[47]

FOR SALE.

WELSBACK'S IN-
DOOR and OUT-
DOOR 4-LIGHT
GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIM-
NEYS, GLOBES,
SIADES, &c., &c.

and INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE LAMPS of
all descriptions from best
makers.

NAPITHA of the best
kind, for GASOLINE
LAMPS and GASOLINE
ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

10th Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

[59]

THE CARNEGIE KISS.

"The Carnegie kiss leaves nothing to be
desired" is the verdict of Mrs. J. H. Eichberg
of Atlanta, whose lips were glued to the lips of
the canary Scotchmen for a brief interval at the
reception given to the ironmaster when he was
in Atlanta.

"Mr. Carnegie as a kisser is unexcelled," she
said. "The pressure of his lips is satisfying
in every respect. His kiss thrills and at the
same time soothes. He is not hasty in kissing
which accords in a measure for the delight
which follows the pressure of his lips."

"His lack of haste in removing his lips en-
ables the recipient of his kiss to extract all that
is possible from oscillation. To my dying day
I shall never forget the joyful sensation I
experienced while Mr. Carnegie's lips were on
mine. Mr. Carnegie may be old in years, but
he is the still young man in his ability to kiss."

"How does the Carnegie kiss compare with
Hobson's?" asked the reporter.

"The Carnegie kiss is superior to the Hob-
son in every way," said Mrs. Eichberg. "I was
kissed by Capt. Hobson when he was in
Atlanta some years ago, but I got no special
pleasure from it. Of course, there's some
pleasure in a woman in every kiss, but the
Hobson kiss lacks the satisfying qualities of
the Carnegie kiss."

Capt. Hobson just pecks at your lips, and
leaves one wondering why he didn't make a
good job of it. Mr. Carnegie does make a good
job of it. The Hobson kiss is immature; the
Carnegie kiss is mature, and I shall never for-
get the delights of the Carnegie kiss."

WOOL FOR THE EAST.

"Since I arrived in the East," writes Mr. Sut-
tor, the New South Wales Commercial Agent,
"I have done my utmost to bring our wool
prominently before all interested people. I
have induced leading people to visit Sydney,
and feel that good results will follow. Only
last week I received a request from a large wool
buyer who has hitherto not been on the Aus-
tralian market, to place him in touch with a
reliable wool broker in Sydney. I have done
so, and have reason to believe that orders have
been sent to Sydney, the request being for
crossbred, medium crossbred, and fine merino
wools. I am very hopeful that satisfactory re-
sults will ensue, and be the means of permanently
diverting the attention of a large wool
buyer to Australia. During the last winter it
has been a frequent occurrence to see native
children and adults, dressed in European
clothing principally woolen goods, which is
strong evidence of a change in ideas, and ap-
preciation of woolen garments. The same is
also observable in many of the shops, where
woolen garments are becoming conspicuous
for sale."

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Borussia, Ger. ss., 6,093, Ph. Hahn, 15th
June.—Hamburg 10th May, Gen.—H. A.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. ss., 985, H. Schlaikier,
15th June.—Haiphong and Hoihow 14th
June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Jura, Br. ss., 2,397, R. Parker, 15th June.—
Cardiff 18th April, Fuel and Coal.—Ad-
miralty.

Holstein, Ger. ss., 985, A. Niejahr, 15th June,
—Haiphong 15th June, and Hoihow 12th
June, Sugar and Gen.—J. & Co.

Ilford, Br. ss., 2,719, G. McKechnie, 16th
May.—Mojii 15th May, Coal.—D. & Co.,
Ld.

Joshin Maru, Jap. ss., 1,244, K. Okura, 12th
June.—Nagasaki 8th June, Gen.—O. S. K.

Jotti, Ger. ss., 3,757, W. Ziegelmeyer, 7th
June.—Mojii and June, Coals.—J. & Co.

Karin, Swed. ss., 608, G. Peterson, 8th June,
Canton 7th June, Gen.—Aagard,

Thoresen & Co.

Keemun, Br. ss., 5,727, R. Conrad, 10th June,
—Takoma 10th June, Gen.—H. A.

Mercedes, Br. ss., 3,500, J. S. McGregor, 11th
June.—Tinghai (Chusan) 8th June, Naval
Stores.—Admiralty.

Nippon Maru, Jap. ss., 3,072, W. C. T. S.

Filmer, Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco 10th
May, and Shanghai 7th June, Mails and
Gen.—N. V. K.

Onsang, Br. ss., 1,287, D. Christie, 12th June,
—Calcutta 27th May, Coal.—J. & Co.

Peik, Nor. ss., 5,715, J. Lorenzen, 7th June,
Hoihow 12th June, Sugar.—Chinese.

Petarch, Ger. ss., 1,252, R. H. H. H. Parker, 15th
June.—Saiyok 12th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Sumatra, Ger. ss., 1,222, J. Barnebo, 15th
June.—Canton 14th June, Gen.—Kung

Man Woo.

Ung, Ger. ss., 1,020, G. Schultz, 13th
June.—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—B. & S.

Loyal, Ger. ss., 1,237, F. Natins, 14th June,
Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Gen.—S. W.
& Co.

Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. ss., 1,020, S.
Simonsen, 8th June.—Bangkok 27th May,
Rice.—B. & S.

Manila, Ger. ss., 1,108, J. Minnen, 11th June,
—Bangkok 5th June, Rice and Wood.—B.
& S.

Mercedes, Br. ss., 3,500, J. S. McGregor, 11th
June.—Tinghai (Chusan) 8th June, Naval
Stores.—Admiralty.

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June.—Canton 14th June, Gen.—Kung

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June.—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—B. & S.

Loyal, Ger. ss., 1,237, F. Natins, 14th June,
Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Gen.—S. W.
& Co.

Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. ss., 1,020, S.
Simonsen, 8th June.—Bangkok 27th May,
Rice.—B. & S.

Manila, Ger. ss., 1,108, J. Minnen, 11th June,
—Bangkok 5th June, Rice and Wood.—B.
& S.

Mercedes, Br. ss., 3,500, J. S. McGregor, 11th
June.—Tinghai (Chusan) 8th June, Naval
Stores.—Admiralty.

Nippon Maru, Jap. ss., 3,072, W. C. T. S.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITER-
RANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANIAN".

Captain Courte, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 26th
June, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line a.s. Sydney bound for Marseilles
via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-

S.S. TOURANE 10th July.
S.S. TONKIN 24th July.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 7th August.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 21st August.
S.S. POLYNESIEN 4th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [11]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer, Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams 3rd July
Shawmut 9,066 E. V. Roberts 27th July
Tremont 9,066 T. W. Garlick 22nd Aug.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [12]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
EGYPT AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMER-
ICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T HE Steamship
"ARCADIA".

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Vans, will be despatched from this
for MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT,
on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at noon,
taking Passengers and C. G. G. for the above
Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906. [13]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

\$22.50

BRANDY 20.00

WHISKY, PALL MALL 16.75

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 20.00

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND 12.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 10.50

DOURO 13.75

SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00

LA TORRE 16.00

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1905. [43]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

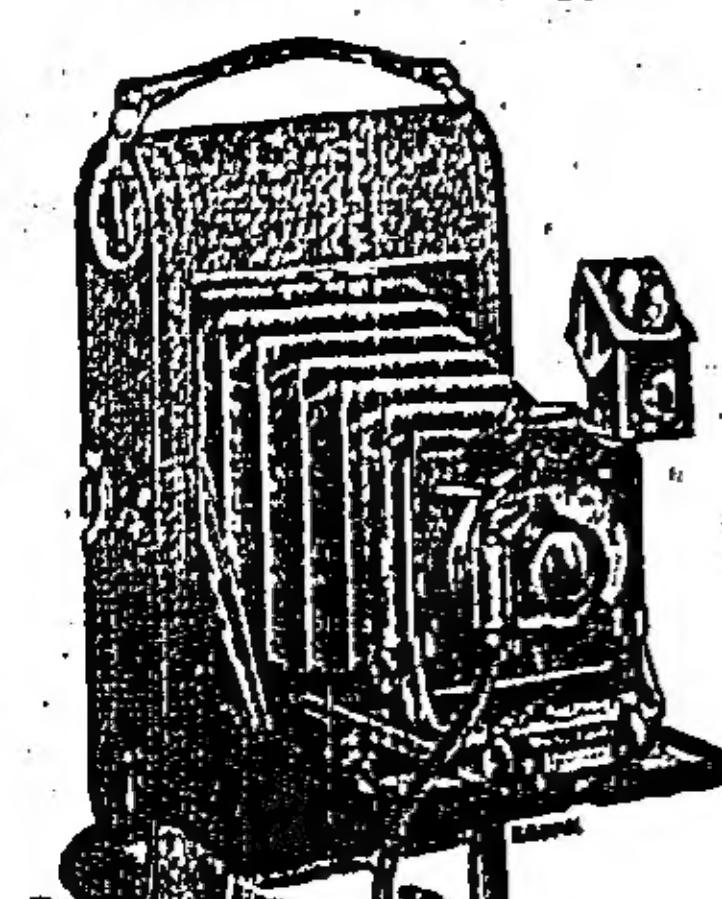
KODAKS, FILMS.

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 236.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.



SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE:	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$50,000 \$20,000	\$1,699,777	\$1 15/- div. and \$1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/16 -\$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	58 %	\$815 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	69,925	\$7	\$5	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1901	58 %	London 4/2 \$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$47,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	54 %	\$355 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$100,000 \$15,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	54 %	Tls. 85 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$33,131 \$1,53,844	\$2,792,471	Interim div. of \$39 for 1905	41 %	\$810
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$15,327	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$15	\$100,000 \$264,938	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$201
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$250,000	Nil	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30/6, 1905	8 1/2 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$100,000 \$154,331	124,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$255 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$3,999	4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$629.51 for 1904	8 %	\$78
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000 \$400,000	Tls. 21,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 63 sales
"Shell" Transport and Tracing Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$32,957	107,815	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 for 1905	4 %	Tls. 51 buyers 27/-
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$98,000	\$218	\$1.50 for year ending 30/4, 1906	5 %	\$30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000 \$14,800 \$850,000 \$450,000 \$36,129	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$80,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$20 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30/9, 1904	...	Tls. 107 1/2 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$100,000 \$26,011	\$13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28/2/06	7 %	Tls. 90 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$1	\$100,000 \$4,873	Dr. \$8,745	No. 1/2 of 1/- = 8 cents	...	\$3 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$550,000 \$36,100 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1905	3 1/2 %	\$103
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$157 1/2 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$61	\$61	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interest of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 114 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	\$9,028	First year	...	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,51				